

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 22.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

OFFICE 198, STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.

RIOT TRIALS, CHARTIST ARRESTS, AND ITINERANT PREACHERS.

There are two or three points among the social occurrences of the week that seem to require serious attention from the community. They are among the circumstances which influence the condition of civilization, have reference to political liberty, involve considerations religious and domestic, and bear upon the great English question of the preservation of constitutional peace. We say constitutional because the internal peace of a nation may be of two kinds, that of which element is merely order without happiness as preserved by tyranny; and that which is the tranquillity of content engendered by the satisfaction of the people in the laws by which they are swayed, and in the Government which administers them with justice. The points to which we are now going to allude are, first, the proceedings of the Special Commission at Stafford to try prisoners for offences committed during the late disturbances; secondly, the arrest of Feargus O'Connor and several other Chartists upon charges of sedition; and, lastly, the progress of a very dangerous agitation permitted to be violently exercised on the Sabbath day by ignorant brawlers, who, in our parks, commons, and highways, may be heard insolently offending the decencies of society and desecrating the sacred name of God.

First, of the Stafford Commission. We have reason to believe that as much indulgence and leniency as are compatible with the principles of eternal justice, and as may not seem to encourage or protect the commission of the several crimes adduced, will be granted to all the prisoners concerned in the riots, except those who have clearly acted upon broad principles of sedition, with the sole wicked purpose of disorganizing society, and producing anarchical confusion, if not bloodshed, in the land. It cannot be denied that some have done this, and to such we cannot afford palliation. But to the duped, the deluded, the coerced, and the distressed, we would award mercy as large as is our amount of pity for their misery and their misguidance both. The sad prevailing pauperism which everywhere oppressed the manufacturing districts before the recent outbreaks must not be forgotten in the punishment of those who were so easily led by it into the maniac struggle of despair, neither, on the other hand, should the men who goaded the wretchedness of their fellows into crime, be suffered to escape with impunity. The cruelty of forcing men out of work to join in a strike for wages, to which they lend no willing sympathies, is a subject of emphatic observation by Chief Justice Tindal, in his charge from the commission to the grand inquest:—"If there is one right," says his lordship, "which, beyond all others, the labourer ought to be able to call his own, it is the right of his own personal strength and skill, in the full enjoyment of his own free will, altogether unshackled by the control or dictates of his fellow-workmen; yet, strange to say, this very right, which the discontented workman claims for himself to its fullest extent, he does, by a blind perversity and unaccountable selfishness, entirely refuse to his fellows who differ in opinion from himself. It is unnecessary to say, that a course of proceeding so utterly unreasonable in itself, so injurious to society, so detrimental to the interests of trade, and so oppressive against the rights of the poor man, must be a gross and flagrant violation of the law, and must be put down, when the guilt is established, by a proper measure of punishment."

It is upon this principle, we presume, that the decisions of the Special Commission will be guided and actuated, and nobody can deny its justice or its truth. The whole temper of the Judge's charge, however, implies that we shall have no unnecessary harshness—no vindictive retributions—in the decisions consequent upon the "Riot Trials," but that example will be made the great teacher, and mercy the interpleading advocate of the deluded men, whom the law is to bring back to its obedience, with only such punishment for its violation as will assert its supremacy with effect.

But coeval with the commencement of the trials commences also the arrest of numerous Chartists, and first in importance that of Feargus O'Connor among the list. This persevering agitator was, we believe, retained in some measure to manage the defences of some of the prisoners connected with the outbreaks, and his being taken into custody was considered by his followers as inopportune, as they doubtless believe it also was arbitrary and unfair. We have only, however, to view it as a mark of just energy on the part of Government if they make good their charges, and can prove themselves to have acted upon reasonable and warrantable ground. If this chief of the Chartists, and those leagued with him and arrested simultaneously, have been really, by word or deed, guilty of fairly constructive sedition in these dangerous times—if they have been swelling the tide of disorder until it promised to crimson as its torrent rolled—then they deserved to be checked decisively in their mid-career, and the Government has only done its duty by their apprehension to society at large. On the other hand, if the arrests are wanton, and justice shall acquit the Chartists upon trial, not only will the state be reprehended for its tyranny, but opinion will gain ground, as it always does, in favour of those deemed to be oppressed, and the cause of Chartist will be strengthened instead of brought to the dust. We apprehend, however, that it is the desire of Government to damp the exertions of those who resort to a violence of agitation which really tends to frightful disturbance, all the time that they are

mocking the alarmed portion of the public with a cry of peace. There is no doctrine more majestic than that of "moral power," if it be exercised with truth and reason; but if it becomes only the word of promise to the ear, which is broken with broadest violence by its advocates, we cannot fairly admit it as a protection for all the acts of outrage that are committed under its name. For instance, there is Mr. Thomas Steele: he is designated "O'Connell's head pacifier of Ireland;" he is a moral-power gentleman, and here is some of the language in which he has been this week preaching peace in Belfast:—

Gentlemen (he observes to the people) there are two ways of repealing the Union—one by a simultaneous and volcanic bursting of the brave Irish millions, with the pike. I say the simultaneous bursting, because such a movement would be utterly irresistible. Will any one tell me, that had the pikes of Ireland been brought simultaneously into operation in the year 1798, the people would not now be free? (Hear.) This, gentlemen, is one mode of repealing the Union.

Of course Mr. Steele then recommends the "other mode," which is gentler; but the style of pacification which offers the "pike alternative" at all, must at least be admitted as peculiarly Irish. We fear, however, that latterly it has been a good deal adopted in England, and that Feargus O'Connor and the Chartists have not been free from an indulgence in the same order of oratory, which Government has a perfect right to check. Let the people and their leaders confine themselves to what is really moral power, and the middle, and even the higher, classes will listen to their complaints with sympathy, and watch their grievances with a purpose of redress. Their cause is injured when they resort to mad violence of either deed or language, and it is weakened when it evidences despair. This axiom must be proved, when we find the most violently Radical journal in the empire—an organ of avowed democracy, in fact—writing in the following strain of the Chartist leader:—

We are not blind to the distresses of the lower classes in this country; we know that the faces of the poor are ground into the dust by a proud and lazy aristocracy; we have not yet to learn that the people of England are not fairly represented in Parliament; but is it by breaking up the entire framework of society that we are to repair its defects? Is it amidst scenes of revolution, anarchy, and bloodshed, the bare contemplation of which makes the blood run cold, that the reign of social justice is to commence? Yet to this fearful crisis have the speeches and writings of the Chartist leaders laboured to drive the nation. They rejected every proposed measure, how-

ever beneficial to the country, because it did not go the full length of the wild and impracticable schemes. What they require is revolution, not reform. For this they would shake the foundations of society to their base, and plunge a nation in civil war—provided they might do so without incurring the danger which they so magnanimously recommend their thick-skinned admirers to hold in perfect contempt.

Now, we are far from going the length of all this, and yet we see a paper doing so which, upon nearly every topic of domestic policy, would go ten times the length of our own. It proves that men of extreme opinions in this country do not, so long as they retain reason, seek to arrive at their adoption by any other than peaceful means. The great community is in favour of the principle of peace, and they only want to see it upheld with moderation and justice. Government, we hope, while acknowledging the first part of this assertion in the Stafford Commission and the Chartist arrests, will not forget the latter in their treatment of the prisoners.

And now we have lastly, as the authorities seem inclined to be energetic in vindicating the law, to point their attention to the Sunday blasphemers, who blend politics with religion in the public places, teaching the most dreadful maxims, perverting texts of Scripture with horrible ignorance, breaking down every barrier of morality, and invoking the name of the Deity with familiar profanity, to hallow the most fearful political imprecations, and the most rebellious and brutalizing hatred to whatever is pure and good. These wretches, who infest the parks, and commons, and road-sides, in every district of the metropolis and its suburbs, as well as in every country town, give horrid loose to their passions before the public; quarrel, shout, blaspheme, and riot with a desperate impunity that is not without a mischief proportioned to its crime. Although many sneer, and more hear them with loathing, abhorrence, and disgust, yet there are always some persons ignorant enough to listen and credulous enough to believe. A large amount of fanatic folly, of mad sedition, of wild rebellious opinion, has been promulgated by these itinerant revolutionists, who cloak revolution under religion, and delude their victims with the apparent authority of the word of God. These persons should be put down at once. No respectable person in the community would express one sympathy in their favour. All the moral and virtuous would rejoice in their removal as a pest swept by justice and decorum from the social hearth.



THE SULTAN AND HIS VIZIER.

The beautiful engraving here presented to the reader represents the Sultan Abdul Medjid and Mehmed, his grand vizier, holding a divan of public affairs. The sovereign is dressed in the Euro-

pean costume, introduced by his father Mahmoud, and is only distinguished as a Turk by the "fez" or red cap on his head. This attire, the precursor of mighty changes in his decaying empire

forms a singular and interesting contrast to the flowing habiliments of his unreforming minister. The Sultan's general costume also approaches the European, and its adoption was not too trifling a circumstance to alter the manners and destinies of the whole Turkish empire. It led to the entire destruction of the once formidable Janissaries, and changed the aspect and habits of the city of Constantinople, so as to make its former features scarcely recognisable by those who had visited it but a few years before.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Sunday have reached us by our ordinary express. Their accounts are not, however, of political importance.

The *National* returns to the affair of L'Aigle, the French vessel brought to and "visited" on the coast of Africa by her Majesty's brig Cygnet, which proceeding the *National* describes, of course, as brutal and insulting to the French flag in the last degree. *La Presse* also, as a matter of course, regards the offence as decisive of the question whether or not the treaties of 1831 and 1833 should remain unrevoked. The *National* has, however, the indiscretion to copy from a Marseilles Carlist paper the details of the affair given in the protest of the French captain, the *procès verbal* signed by his crew and passengers, and the reply of Lieutenant E. Wilson, the commander of her Majesty's brig in question; and this shows that the captain's own statement is obviously incorrect, that on material points it is at variance with the *procès verbal*, and that Lieutenant Wilson only gave effect to his orders, founded on the treaties above-mentioned, on their fair interpretation. In the paragraphs which precede the documents just referred to the *National* prays its readers to have the goodness to compare them with an article in the *Times*, of which it promises an extract. "Never before," says the *National*, "was the determination of England to domineer absolutely on the seas, as an indispensable condition of her existence, more brutally revealed. The article in the *Times* is on a par with the morality displayed in the documents we are about to lay before the public, and we recommend them equally to the attention of our readers and of the Chambers, convinced that if they call for the dissolution of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 they will find universal sympathy, even, perhaps, in the most elevated ranks of the navy." The French captain states, that (not having hove to, we suppose, when signalled) a cannon was fired across his bows, the shot from which fell a short distance from his vessel. Having purposely declined noticing that summons, or failed to show that he was about to wait for the English brig to come up, another shot was fired from her, which, he says, grazed his ship, but which his crew and passengers state fell at a little distance from her. The captain then proceeds to state, that he was boarded by two men out of uniform, but whom he supposes, from their greasy and dirty appearance, to have been two of the ship's scavengers, and one of whom was drunk. They presented to him an authorization from the French Government to visit and examine vessels of that nation. For the indelicacy of sending ill-dressed persons on such a duty as that of examining a suspected slave-trader Lieutenant Wilson will, no doubt, be severely reprimanded. The imputation that one of those persons was drunk is a falsehood on the face of it. The reply of Lieutenant Wilson, suffering though it does from a double translation, is that precisely which might be expected from an intelligent British officer. Accounts from Eu of the 30th ult. state, that the King, Queen, and royal family walked on that day from the Chateau to the Hotel Dieu to visit the sick. The *Journal des Débats* states, that M. Paugot had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, and charged to fill, *ad interim*, the post of Minister of France at Washington, in the absence of M. de Bacourt.

PARIS.—The King, Queen, and royal family arrived at St. Cloud from Eu at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. His Majesty appeared to enjoy excellent health, and at one o'clock presided at a council of Ministers. The letters and journals of the south of France are filled with accounts of the inundations of the rivers of Provence, Dauphiné, Bresse, and Vivarais. Italy appears likewise to have been visited with similar calamities; and on the 20th ult. a frightful hurricane was experienced at Rome, which damaged a number of houses and felled many trees in the vicinity. The charge brought by the Opposition papers against the Government of "pressing forward the fortifications of Paris unnecessarily, while they neglected carrying out the views of the legislature in respect of railroads," seems in some degree corroborated by an article in the *Journal des Débats*, which, however, accounts for the non-appearance of contractors for the works of the projected railroad between Paris and the Belgian frontier, by "an unfounded report that Government had already contracted for those works with a private company." One private letter, however, states that "such was not the real or only cause for the non-presentation of tenders for that undertaking, but the positive inertness of Government, who would see with pleasure the public (or, as in the instance of the Rouen railway, the 'English') come forward with the means for commencing and completing the work. No such propositions having been made, the Government did not press for tenders, but the public having at length become impatient, Ministers felt it impossible longer to delay the application of the funds placed in their hands for that purpose, and declare, consequently, that if no tenders be made within a few days, they will themselves commence the works."

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 25th ult. The *Correspondencia* publishes a notice of the Director of the Bank of San Fernando, announcing to the shareholders that they are entitled, for the present year, to a dividend of 4 per cent., which will be paid to them after the 1st of October. The following is an extract from a private letter from Madrid of the same date, with which we have been favoured:—"The *Heraldo*, with a view to annoy M. Arguelles, had published a series of articles, in which it contends that his duties as Guardian of the Queen must cease when her Majesty shall have accomplished her twelfth year. Little notice was at first taken of the subject, but party spirit, soon perceiving that a question so closely allied with that of the Regency could be made a weapon to strike at the very foundation of the existing Government, soon took it up, and it has now acquired a certain degree of importance. The Ministerial journals at first contented themselves with observing that the Cortes had appointed both the Regent and Guardian for the same period of years, and that they alone could undo what they had done. Of late, however, a change has been remarked in the tone of those journals; and it is said that Espartero, having had some difference with M. Arguelles, who is extremely jealous of his attributes, would not be sorry to see another chosen in his place. M. Cortina, on the other hand, has never forgotten M. Arguelles for preserving his seat in the Chamber after his

election as tutor, and bearing likewise a grudge to Espartero because of his refusing to confide to him the construction of a new Cabinet after the retreat of the Gonzales Administration: he is determined to bring the matter before the Cortes at the next session, in the hope of upsetting the principle on which the present Regency now stands, and substituting in its stead a triple Regency, of which the Infant Don Francisco de Paula would be the nominal chief, and himself (M. Cortina) the soul. The commercial treaty with Great Britain is again beginning to be talked of, and it is even asserted in some political and diplomatic circles, that the project has been actually discussed between the Regent, his secretary (General Linage), a Spanish statesman, supposed to be M. Gonzales, and Mr. Aston, our Minister. The last correction was said to have been given to it so far back as the 20th of August. It is thought that the Government will present it to the Cortes, together with the projected treaties with Belgium and Holland, and that whilst the discussion is proceeding Zurbano will be kept in Catalonia to overawe the cotton-spinners and manufacturers of Barcelona. M. Cortina, aware of the conclusion of this treaty, and of the plans of Government for carrying it through the Cortes, is concerting measures, not only with his Parliamentary friends, but even with the secret societies of Barcelona, to procure their failure. Although tranquillity prevails throughout the kingdom, the Government nevertheless appears to labour under some apprehension. I have been assured (but I can hardly believe it) that the Regent has secured at the British Embassy some of his most valuable property, and that Mr. Aston himself conveyed it in his carriage from the Palace of Bueno Vista to his hotel."

PORTUGAL.—The Tagus steamer arrived at Falmouth on Saturday afternoon with Peninsular mails, having left Gibraltar on the 22d of September, Cadiz on the 23d, Lisbon on the 26th, Oporto on the 27th, and Vigo on the 28th ditto.—Lisbon, Sept. 26. The bank has just concluded another loan with the Government of one thousand contos (£225,000), part of which will go immediately to meet the more pressing emergencies of the State. The claims of Colonel Rose, on behalf of the British officers who served in the Peninsular war, are likely to be immediately liquidated. The amount of them is 160 contos, the half of which the Government proposed to pay in the extinct paper currency, which bears a value in the market, and scarcely any purchasers, of about 20 per cent. This offer was, of course, refused. In regard to the tariff nothing has been decided. The Chambers are closed, and closed are all the energies of the nation. It is now demonstrated how a state of uncertainty affects commerce. In Oporto, British shipping is accumulating, and no freights to be had; the regular London and Liverpool traders have either to remain in the Douro many weeks for a few pipes of wine, or to leave almost in ballast. The same remark is applicable, at the present moment, to this port. The wine merchants will not, of course, subject themselves to present duties, when a few months hence the duties may be lowered in England. It is true, they can allow the wine to remain in bond; but that incurs expense. The English and Portuguese merchants and ship-owners are suffering, while the two Governments appear to take matters very easily.

ROME.—THE POPE AT SEA.—The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 28th ult. contains some particulars of the visit of the Pope on board the French Levant steamer Dante, at Civita Vecchia, on the 19th ult. This vessel had just entered the harbour when his Holiness was sailing out in the brig-of-war of 12 guns, the St. Peter and St. Paul, escorted by the three small steamers lately constructed for his service in England. The Pontifical flag was immediately hoisted on board the French steamer, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Two hours afterwards the Sovereign Pontiff, accompanied by a numerous suite, composed of cardinals, prelates, and superior officers, repaired on board the Dante. The Pope, after visiting the vessel, conversed a long time with the officers of the staff and the French Consul, commended the services rendered to religion by the Levant packets, who gave a free passage to missionaries and nuns of different orders, and extolled the virtues of Louis Philippe and the piety of the Queen, whom he pronounced to be a saint. A collation was next offered to the Holy Father, and his health drunk; after which everybody on board was admitted to kiss his slipper, and another salute of twenty-one rounds announced his departure. Before leaving the steamer, Cardinal Fosti distributed, in the Pope's name, valuable medals and beads among the officers, and left a large sum of money to be divided amongst the crew.

VIENNA.—A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A letter from Vienna of the 20th ult., says, "The municipality of our capital has just completed an establishment unique in its kind in Germany, or perhaps in the world—a swimming-school for the winter. The premises of this useful institution are composed of a room of red marble 163 feet long and 46 wide, covered with a vaulted roof of glass, supported by 18 cast-iron columns, with composite capitals. In the middle of the room is the basin, 122 feet long and 40 wide, lined with earthenware, behind which are pipes for conveying steam, in order to keep the water at a certain temperature. Round the room are two rows of closets for dressing, heated, as well as the room itself, by hot air. Twelve huge lustres for gas, suspended from the roof, give light to the place until eleven o'clock at night." —*Galignani*.

A letter from Copenhagen, of September 20, says, "Since the establishment of the reformed religion in Denmark in 1517, the Catholic inhabitants of the capital have been deprived of places of worship, and all meetings for the exercise of that religion being formally forbidden, they were reduced to the little chapel of the Austrian embassy, which contains scarcely 100 persons, and where the service and other acts of religion are given in the German language. For the future this is not to be the case, as the King has decided that the Roman Catholics of Copenhagen are to be placed, in a religious point of view, on the same footing as other dissenters, and in consequence, he has authorised the erection of a Catholic church in the capital. It is probable that the first stone will be laid at Christmas or soon after." —*Galignani*.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Sep. 17.—The day before yesterday Sami Pacha, the Egyptian envoy, was despatched in the Turkish steamer Reschid, to Alexandria, with a superb decoration and imperial firman, investing Mehemet Ali Pacha with the honorary rank of Sadrazam, or Grand Vizier. This distinction is, *per se*, of little importance, and there are precedents for it in the annals of the empire. Mehemet Ali himself would have preferred the title of Khan; but this, which, together with the Pachalik of Saida, in Syria, for his son Sayd, has been the object of incessant importunity on his part for more than a year past, has been positively refused to him. On Wednesday last Sir Stratford Canning had a conference with Sarim Effendi on the affairs of Persia, with respect to which he has just received instructions from his Government. Nothing has transpired as to the result of this interview, which, it may be presumed, *au reste*, could only have reference to preliminary arrangements. A circular has in the meanwhile been addressed by the Porte to the representatives of the foreign powers, intimating to them that the troops employed on the frontier in repelling the aggressions of the *perfidious* Persians, not being able to provide for the perfect security of the roads, the Porte could not be responsible for any loss of merchandise which foreign merchants might sustain in those disturbed parts of the country. On Thursday the representatives of the five powers were invited to a conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at which, though the details of the contemplated arrangements in the Lebanon were not definitely settled, the Porte formally gave its adhesion to the plan and the principle

embodied in the communication of Sir Stratford Canning. The popular movement in Servia has at length reached the development and crisis anticipated. The cause of the people, identical in this instance with that of the Porte, has triumphed, and the creatures of Russia, who, by means of her influence, had usurped the administration of the country, with no other view than that of seconding her ambitious projects against the whole of European Turkey, have thus been summarily ejected from power.

UNITED STATES, &c.—LIVERPOOL, Sunday Morning.—The Caledonia steamer arrived in the Mersey this morning at a quarter before five. She left Boston on the 17th, and Halifax on the 19th ult., and has had very rough weather, with head winds almost all the voyage; she has thirty-five passengers. The steamer Acadia arrived at Halifax on the 16th, in 12½ days, and the Margaret steamer from this port, in 14½ days. The Great Western had not reached New York when the latest accounts left that city. There is not much news of importance by this arrival. Various changes are reported in the cabinet of Washington, amongst these the appointment of Mr. Cushing to the treasury, in place of Mr. Forward, and the resignation of Mr. Daniel Webster, whose place will be filled by Mr. Lewis M'Lane, and the resignation also of Mr. Spencer in the war department, are the principal. A grand struggle between the Democrats and Whigs will take place at the autumn election in the State of New York, as upon it is supposed to rest the turn of the next Presidential election. In general politics the Whigs appear to be generally losing ground in the country. The stoppage of the Great American Fur Company has been announced; their capital, which is of large amount, has been locked up in advances to the Indians who procure them skins, and the vast accumulation of their stock this season, in consequence of the bad trade, has compelled them to suspend. It is said, however, that they will shortly be able to resume. The death of Mrs. Garrison, the lady of the late President, took place at the White House, Washington, on the 13th. Lord Morpeth had returned to Albany, and was going to visit Mr. Van Buren for a short time before his return home. Intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 9th July had reached New York, but it is not important. Business is reported to be moderately good; the packets were filling with cotton and flour at rather better freights. Of flour the supply this season will be enormous. There was a fair demand for bills on London for this packet, the rate of exchange 7½ to 7¾ per cent. premium. On Paris, 5f. 32½ to 5f. 31¾. The supply of bills was moderate. From Canada the news is not important.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 4.—The Royal Mail Company's steamer Dee, Captain Hemsley, made her appearance this morning about eleven o'clock, having left Vera Cruz on the 13th of August, Tampico on the 17th, and off New Orleans on the 21st, Havannah on the 1st of September, Nassau on the 6th, Bermuda on the 11th, Fayal on the 21st, and Corunna on the 1st of October, for which latter place she was obliged to bear up on the 27th ult., from about twenty leagues west of Ushant, owing to strong easterly gales. She has on freight 489,916 dollars and six serons cochineal, independent of seventeen cabin passengers and thirty-three supernumeraries. The Medway steamer left Nassau for the gulf of Mexico on the 6th of September, which vessel had brought up the Jamaica mails. A steamer, supposed to be the Teviot, was going into Corunna on the 1st instant, on her outward passage. The master of the Helen, of Belfast, died at Tampico on the 15th of August; and the master and nearly all the crew of the brig Native, of Exeter, had died at Havannah, at which place the fever was prevailing to a great degree.

JAMAICA.—Every thing quiet. Lord Elgin gaining more popularity; he and Lady Elgin had gone into the country for her ladyship's health. The House of Assembly would commence their session some day this month—and affairs were very harmonious between the governor and the members. The sugar crop was expected to average about 60,000 hogsheads. The 1st of August ships had all sailed, and there was produce at hand to load the vessels in port. The want of labourers was very much felt—the wages not being sufficiently high to remunerate the negroes for their work, which caused a refusal to labour on their part. The Electra had arrived with specie from Cartagena, which ship of war, with the steamer Spitfire, were in port.

LIMA, June 18.—General Lafuente on the part of the Peruvians, and General Bolívar on behalf of Bolivia, had come to conditions of peace at Puno, so that now in those quarters matters are settled. A change was expected in the government, it being anticipated that the ensuing elections would have a majority against the existing administration.

MEXICO.—The day after the Dee sailed from Vera Cruz, 1500 troops were to sail for Campeachy. Three French vessels were engaged to convey them, and they would be accompanied by two sailing Mexican ships of war and the steamer City of Dublin. The Mexican soldiers were suffering very much from the prevailing fever; several had died. The British ships of war Rover and Victor were at Vera Cruz.

HONDURAS.—Nicaragua and the other states which refuse to pay the indemnity required by Great Britain, are still blockaded.

HAVANNAH.—Fever still raging very fearfully. At one time there were twenty-six cases on board the Dee; two seamen fell victims to its violence, and the ships, generally, were severe sufferers by the loss of different members of the crews. Exchange on London, 13 to 15 prem.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Promotions: Commander, F. Wood (Royal George yacht) to the rank of Captain. Lieutenants, J. J. Paulson, of the Royal George, and G. W. Smith, of the William and Mary yacht, to the rank of Commander. Mates, J. S. Davison and A. E. Ingledfield, to the rank of Lieutenant. Assistant Surgeons, C. R. Bryan, M.D., of the Royal George, and A. Woodcock, of the Magnificent, to the rank of Surgeon.—Appointments: Lieutenants, L. G. Heath to the Salamander, vice Southey; G. B. Jeffries to the Alfred; Lieutenant Charles Thurlow to the Caledonia. Second Master, E. L. Buish to the Rhadamanthus, vice Slapton. Surgeons, R. L. Birtwhistle to the Romney; A. Woodcock to the Village. Purser, W. Thompson to the Illustrous, vice Mason. Chaplain, The Rev. David Carson to the Daphne. Mate, H. Hannant to the Imaun. Engineer, W. Shaw, for special service in the William and Mary yacht. Midshipmen, Hon. A. A. Cochrane to the Salamander; D. C. O. Slaughter to the Malabar.—Coast Guard: Removal of Officers, Lieutenant E. Hill, from Chapman Pool to Hedbury, in Dorsetshire; Lieutenant R. Ralph, from Newcastle, Ireland, to 31 Tower, near Rye; Lieutenant W. Seaward, from Cromarty to Fishersgate; Lieutenant J. Maxwell, from Westhaven to her Majesty's ship San Jose.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR CHARLES DALBIAC TO THE COLONELCY OF THE 4TH DRAGOONS.—The announcement contained in our *Gazette* of the 10th ult. has been confirmed by the removal of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Dalbiac to the 4th Light Dragoons, in succession to the late Lord Edward Somerset. Lieutenant-General Newbery, formerly of the 16th Lancers, has replaced Sir Charles in the Colonelcy of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. General Newbery's career is unconnected with the Peninsula or the battle of Waterloo, but he was usefully employed in India for a long period, first in the capacity of a regimental officer, and, subsequently, as a brigadier. He was, we believe, the senior candidate of his rank for a cavalry corps.—*United Service Gazette*.

CAPTAIN SMITH.—We are glad to perceive by the *London Gazette* that Captain Smith, of the 27th Regiment, has been promoted to a brevet majority for his gallant and successful resistance and ultimate defeat of the Boers at Port Natal. This appropriate and well-timed reward is, we are assured, the Duke of Wellington's spontaneous and unsolicited act. The promptitude with which his grace has conferred this well-merited mark of distinction upon Captain Smith, and the spirited and exemplary conduct which it is intended to reward, are alike honourable to the donor and the recipient. It may not, perhaps, be generally known to our readers that Captain Smith commenced his professional career in the navy, from which he transferred his services into the 27th Regiment in June, 1813. At that period his father was surgeon of that corps, and his sister, Mrs. Tucker, married to one of its captains, circumstances which no doubt had their full weight in determining Captain Smith to exchange his blue for a red jacket. The ship in which he last served was the *Sapphire*. He has had his fair

share of hard fighting, both in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, since he has belonged to the military branch of the service.

LORD HILL'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—We are by no means surprised, although certainly very much gratified, at the promotion to an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy of Colonel Egerton, late Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Lord Hill.

WEST INDIA AND MEDITERRANEAN DETACHMENTS.—The usual periodical detachments have been placed under orders for Jamaica, the West Indies, and the Mediterranean. Their combined strength is to consist of about 4 field officers, 11 captains, 15 lieutenants, 24 ensigns, 20 sergeants, 4 drummers, and 580 rank and file, who will be selected from the respective depots in the following proportions:—For the West Indies, 1 field officer, 7 captains, 8 lieutenants, 15 ensigns, 12 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 340 rank and file, to be taken from the 33rd, 46th, 47th, 59th, 77th, and 92nd Regiments. For Jamaica, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 3 sergeants, and 100 rank and file, from the 48th Foot and the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles. For Gibraltar, 2 field officers, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 4 sergeants, and 100 rank and file, from the 1st battalion of the Royals, the 7th Fusiliers, and the 79th Highlanders. For Malta, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 1 sergeant, and 30 rank and file, from the 88th Connaught Rangers; and for the Ionian Islands, 1 field officer, 2 captains, 2 ensigns, 1 sergeant, and 15 rank and file, from the 19th, 38th, and the 97th Regiments, and the 1st battalion Rifle brigade. These drafts are exclusive of the reserve battalions of the 42nd, 45th, and 97th Regiments, which are to proceed separately to Malta, Gibraltar, and Corfu. No tonnage has yet been provided for the conveyance of any of these officers and men; but arrangements are in active progress ensuring their early departure from this country. The 53rd, 58th, and 61st Regiments are to be augmented to 1200 rank and file each, and to be formed into two battalion corps.

DEVONPORT.—October 3.—The *Superb*, 80, lately launched at Pembroke arrived from that port on Sunday, having been towed hither by the *Thunderbolt* steam-vessel. The *Superb* is now alongside the south jetty.—The *Thunderbolt*, new steam-vessel, will sail to-day for the Excellent, at Portsmouth, to which ship she will take twelve first-class boys from this ordinary. The *Daphne*, 18, sloop, Captain J. J. Onslow, will sail this afternoon for South America. The *Salamander* steam-frigate, Commander A. S. Hammond, arrived here from Portsmouth on Sunday. She was fitted out at Chatham, where a number of her men were paid in advance; the remainder will be paid here to-morrow. It is said that the *Salamander* will embark at this port for the Brazils the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, special minister to that kingdom. The *Sanspareil*, old sheer hulk, was taken into dock on Saturday.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT LIONEL R. PLACE, AT MALTA.—We announce, with much gratification, the full acquittal, after a four days' patient and laborious investigation, of this promising young officer, from all and every of the other foul charges preferred against him, which the court in its sentence stigmatised as "false, scandalous, and malicious." Sir Francis Mason, the president, in returning the prisoner his sword, assured him, in the name of every member of the court, that he left the same "without the slightest stain on his character." On returning to his own ship, the *Queen*, the gallant commander-in-chief, Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, received Lieutenant Place on the poop (where all the officers of the ship had been previously summoned), and after shaking him cordially by the hand, and making an appropriate speech, presented him with his commission to the flag ship, on board of which he had heretofore been a mere supernumerary or additional lieutenant, a mode of proceeding which we cannot too highly laud, since it the more fully makes known to the public in general the restoration of Lieutenant Place to that position in the service from which, with such poignant feelings of regret to himself and his friends, he has been necessarily suspended pending the late proceedings, which have occupied a fortnight. We understand the accusing parties will be sent to England in the *Phoenix*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A case of considerable interest, and which will no doubt lead to a trial of importance in the Court of Admiralty, was heard last week at the Gravesend Police-court; the boatswain and several of the crew of the *Montezuma* having applied to the mayor for advice under the following circumstances:—The *Montezuma* had been fitted out at Southampton in May last as a war ship for the Mexican Government, but the representative of Texas interfered, and an order was sent down by Lord Aberdeen to take out all her stores and ammunition, and to convert her into a merchantman. The crew had originally signed articles for a twelvemonth's voyage, but on the interference of the Government the articles were, of course, put an end to, and Captain Cleaveland had refused to say under what colours they were to sail, telling them that when he got to sea he should hoist what colours he thought proper. The *Montezuma* had sailed, but Mr. Fenton, a solicitor, appeared on behalf of the company, and contended that, as the men had signed articles to enter into foreign service, they could not recover their pay. The magistrates said they had no jurisdiction, the applicants must make an application to the Board of Admiralty.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Saturday.—The *Forth* steam-ship, belonging to the Royal Steam Packet Company, sailed this afternoon, on her way to Falmouth, where she will receive the 1st of October mails for the West Indies, and proceed immediately on her voyage. The *Forth* is the first outward ship sailing under the new plan of service agreed upon between the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company and the Admiralty, and which came into operation on the 1st inst. The *Forth* was crowded with passengers, the whole of her cabins having been engaged several days before her departure. She also carried out a considerable freight of quicksilver.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—Oct. 1.—The Lord Bishop of Salisbury has admitted the following members of this University into holy orders:—

Deacons.—A. Barnett, of Worcester College; T. H. House, Worcester; E. H. Burnett, Merton; A. P. de Tessier, Corpus Christi; E. A. Ferryman, University; T. Bayly, Magdalen Hall; B. B. G. Astley, St. Alban.

Priests.—Rev. C. Bedford, of New College; Rev. W. Bushnell, University; Rev. T. G. Clarke, Queen's; Rev. E. W. Pears, Magdalen; Rev. C. M. K. Ellerton, Brasenose.

And by the Lord Bishop of Exeter:—

Deacons.—E. H. Archer, of Balliol College; H. Edwards, Lincoln; R. L. Bampfield, Trinity; W. E. Vigor, Worcester; W. C. Clack, Worcester; W. N. Richards, Wadham; F. E. B. Cole, St. Edmund Hall; J. L. Harding, New Hall.

Priests.—Rev. C. F. D. Lyne, of Pembroke College; Rev. S. Johnson, Merton; Rev. E. W. T. Chave, Worcester; Rev. F. J. Kitson, Exeter; Rev. M. Tylee, St. Edmund Hall; Rev. W. F. Everest, Magdalen. Colonel H. Vyse has presented the Rev. G. S. H. Vyse, of Christ Church, to the rectory of Pilsford. The Rev. W. Pedder, of Blazzenose College, has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Wells Diocesan Theological College. The Rev. F. M. Knollis has been appointed to the curacy of Coston, Nottinghamshire.

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Charles Badham, B.A., of Emmanuel College, to the curacy of St. Barnabas, Liverpool. The Rev. C. W. Lamprell, of Clare Hall, to the perpetual curacy of West Wickham, in the county of Cambridge. The Rev. Ashby Blair Haslewood, B.A., of Christ's College, to the curacy of St. James's, Westminster. The Rev. Thomas Williams Irby, B.A., of St. John's College, to the rectory of Rushmore, Suffolk. Value, 217.

CAMBRIDGE.—On Saturday the following gentlemen were announced as having been elected Fellows of Trinity College:—Henry Augustus Marsh, Richard Pike Mate, Charles William King, Robert Watt, Theodore Preston, Edward Cope, Arthur Caley. At the same time the Rev. George Adam Browne was elected Vice-Master, in the place of the Rev. John Browne, resigned.

THE BISHOP OF BARBADOES.—The Right Reverend Thomas Parry, D.D., the present Bishop of Barbadoes, is a native of Flintshire, North Wales. He was born in the town of Mold, in the year 1792, and his father was rector of Llanferres, Denbighshire, which is a parish about four miles distant from that town. He completed his education at Oriel College, Oxford, and afterwards became Fellow of Balliol.

THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.—Dr. Turton's preferment will vacate the Deanery of Peterborough, and, we believe, the Regius Professorship of Divinity in Cambridge University; the former is the gift of the Crown, the latter elected by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Master and two Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Provost of King's, and the Masters of St. John's and Christ's Colleges. This professorship, founded by King Henry VIII, in 1540, and endowed with a stipend of 40*l.* per annum, having been augmented by King James I, with the rectory of Somersham, in the county of Huntingdon, is of the gross annual value of about 1810*l.* and after deducting for the stipends of the curates of Colne and Pidley, we believe, gives a net revenue of about 1400*l.* per annum. At present we have heard but one name mentioned as likely to be that of Dr. Turton's successor, the Rev. John Graham, D.D., Master of Christ's College, and chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Well knowing the high estimation in which

Dr. Graham is held throughout the University, as a man, a scholar, and as a divine—of unsullied reputation, of profound learning, and strictly orthodox—he should think that, in the event of his offering himself as a candidate for that important office, he will meet with no opponent, but that he will be honoured with the unanimous suffrages of the distinguished electors. It is rumoured that the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, B.D., Fellow of Christ's College, is likely to have the Deanery of Peterborough.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR.—The Queen and Prince Albert have enjoyed their usual early walk in the Home-Park and Slopes during the week, and are, we are happy to say, in the enjoyment of excellent health. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal are also well.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—On Monday last her Majesty, the Queen Dowager left town for her new residence, Canford-house, near Wimborne, Dorsetshire, by a special train on the South-Western Railway. At her request the journey was performed in about the time assigned to the usual fast trains, allowance being made for fewer stoppages, and was completed in two hours and three-quarters. The day was most propitious, and one and all of those who were present joined in the cordial wish that the health of her Majesty, which is evidently much improved, might be restored by her sojourn in the salubrious district which she has chosen for her residence.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA.—On Saturday afternoon his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, and the naval aides-de-camp in his Imperial Highness's suite, left Mivart's hotel to visit Greenwich Hospital, and to honour the gallant governor, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., with his company to luncheon. His Imperial Highness was received by Sir Robert Stopford and the other personages connected with that unrivalled charitable foundation, when a sumptuous *dejeuner* was provided for the young Prince, whose gallantry in the recent naval operations on the coast of Syria, at which the venerable governor had the chief command, has rendered his name rather famous amongst the weather-beaten and maimed heroes who crowded to obtain a sight of so illustrious a member of a profession in which they had served. His Imperial Highness, attended by Sir Robert Stopford, inspected the various departments of the asylum, and the chapel, hall, &c. The naval school was gone over by his Imperial Highness and suite, the boys being mustered on parade to receive the Royal Prince.

THE CAUSE OF THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE VISIT OF THE COURT TO CLAREMONT.—Arrangements had been made for the departure of the Court from Windsor to Claremont on Friday week, but some severe cases of scarletina having manifested themselves a short time since in the immediate vicinity, a gentleman who was on a visit in that neighbourhood lost no time in communicating this fact to the Lord Chamberlain. The necessary inquiries were then instituted, and the royal visit to Claremont was promptly advised to be postponed. Those cases of scarletina alluded to have at length been found to have resolved themselves into typhus.

DWARKANATH TAGORE ZEMIDAR.—This distinguished Hindoo, who was recently invested with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, was on Friday week admitted to a special interview with her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, to take leave prior to his departure for Paris, on his way to India. It is the purpose of the Baboo to return to this country during the ensuing summer after a brief visit to Calcutta.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.—**ETON COLLEGE**, Oct. 4.—It is not yet known at the College whether the remains of the late Marquis Wellesley will arrive at Eton, from Kingston-house, on Friday or Saturday next, and consequently the day upon which the funeral will take place is equally uncertain. Should the body arrive at the College on Saturday, the funeral ceremony will not be performed till the following Monday. The late marquis expressed an anxious desire upwards of ten years ago that his remains should be deposited as close as possible to those of his old and highly-esteemed friend, Dr. Goodall, the late venerable Provost of Eton, who held that appointment from the year 1809, till the period of his death, in 1840. The late marquis and Dr. Goodall were of the same age; both having been born in the year 1760. The deceased marquis was the oldest Etonian in existence previously to his death, if we except General Mitchell, who was residing at Salisbury, and who, if he be still alive, must be now upwards of 90 years of age. The vault in which the remains of the late marquis will be deposited is close to the last resting-place of the late venerable Dr. Goodall, and nearly under the screen of the chapel which divides the ante-chapel from the body of the sacred edifice. It is also close to the tomb of Sir Henry Wotton, who was a lay Provost of Eton, who received the appointment in 1624, and by whom it was held for upwards of 15 years. Above the grave of this provost is a curious inscription in Latin, of which the following is a translation:—"Here lies the author of this sentence—An itching for dispute is the scab of the Church; seek his name elsewhere." It is expected that the funeral of the late marquis will be conducted with comparative privacy, and without any display of grandeur or ostentation.



THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

This house opened on Saturday night under the happiest auspices. Never did manager experience a warmer and more cordial reception than did Mr. Macready when forced to come forward by the impetuous and vehement will of the audience at the close of the anthem. The piece selected to open with was Shakspeare's *As You Like It*, and the taste with which it was placed on the stage, and the merits displayed by the management in the completeness of the illusion, are deserving of all praise. The very poetry of woodland life had been embodied. No art had been spared to improve the *verisimilitude* of the *mise en scene*. The great novelties of the evening were, however, Mrs. Nisbet's *Rosalind* and Keeley's *Touchstone*. To the first of these we give the most unmitigated praise. It was spiritually conceived and deliciously wrought out. The great characteristic of Mrs. Nisbet's acting is its rich and abounding nature. She never breaks her words by choking gasps or raven-like sighs; but the full

melody of her voice, now ringing with its mirth like a clear-toned bell, now sighing with its melancholy like the evening wind of spring, flows equally on, stealing its quiet way to the heart of the listener, without frightening him by its vehemence, or setting him to sleep by its placidity. The tranquil grace of her action is also of that still yet exquisite refinement which fascinates by its very absence of pretension. She vindicates her claim to be considered a great actress, by the apparent neglect of all that clap-trap mouthing and theatrical gag which has become so grossly apparent in the modern school of our acting drama. Nor was it relieved with a greatly inferior skill by Mrs. Stirling's *Celia*. Both actresses were examples we could recommend to the study of many who would be wroth indeed to receive such recommendation. We wish we could bestow on Keeley's *Touchstone* the same praise we have done on Mrs. Nisbet's *Rosalind*. Vigorously droll as it was, it was not the true Shaksperian fool. Such a character as *Touchstone* requires a peculiar skill; its singular mingling of knavery and simplicity needs a hand as masterly as that which first showed out its blended humour to give it actual life and presence. We feel that we but state the truth when we say that Keeley is too little of the artist for such an embodiment. The man must be a working poet in body and in soul who gives us *Touchstone's* wisdom and his sheepishness at the same time. Keeley had all the sheepishness, but the lighting up of the occasional soul—the flash and the glow of the inner man—was a too visible deficiency under the dull exterior. His wife, however, made amends for her lord's comparative failure by the luxurious and sublime ignorance of her *Audrey*.

Mr. Macready's Jacques is too well known to need comment, and the *Orlando* of Mr. Anderson is also familiar. Phelps's *Adam* was an excellent and true piece of vivid and honest nature; while Mr. Hudson made in *Le Beau*, a most marked and decided improvement on anything he has before done. At the conclusion of the piece Mrs. Nisbet was loudly called for. An amusing farce, called *The Attic Story*, followed. Keeley was the hero of it, who is bullied and badgered throughout, until fortune sets him right in the end. Without being remarkable for wit it is laughable enough, and would have been enjoyed even had it not been produced upon an opening night. On Wednesday evening a two act comedy entitled *Follies of a Night*, introduced Mr. C. Mathews and Madame Vestris, who were enthusiastically received. This piece was entirely successful and was admirably supported by Mr. C. Mathews, Madame Vestris, Compton, and Hudson.

COVENT GARDEN.

A very numerous and, considering the season, a very brilliant audience assembled on Saturday night, at this theatre, the entertainments of which presented indeed features of no ordinary attraction. Besides a version of one of Rossini's grandest compositions, Miss Adelaide Kemble assumed a new character, and another English vocalist, whom her dramatic success in Italy, and her previous triumphs at various concerts, had already raised to a high rank in the estimation of the musical world, made her first appearance before a British public. The opera thus first executed with an English *libretto* was no less a *chef d'œuvre* than *Semiramide*; Miss Kemble enacting the part in which Pasta and Grisi have obtained so much renown, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw personating *Arsace*, a character which has reckoned among its representatives Malibran and her sister Viardot. Mrs. Shaw came forward amid loud and very long protracted applause, the warmth of which restored her more composure and self-confidence than are wont to be exhibited on such trying occasions. A very transient hesitation betrayed itself as she commenced her air *d'entrée*, the recitative of which she gave with so much expression, that it revived the plaudits which had greeted her arrival. The following cavatina, "Ah! that day I well remember," was uttered in a style which must have satisfied her least sanguine friends that the result of her performance must be a brilliant one. As she proceeded, various were the passages in which she gave proof of the possession of powers of the highest order—of refined taste and intense feeling, combined with an organ yielding tones of the most pleasing *timbre*, and the most delicious refinement of execution. In her duet with *Assur*, as well as in her solo passages, her contralto register shone in its rather extensive compass, pure, clear, sweet, and mellow, reaching its highest notes with ease and suavity, whilst her musical cultivation sported in a profusion of the most chaste and graceful ornaments. Throughout her performance Mrs. Shaw reaped the most flattering acknowledgments, which, if what friends, patrons, and courtesy are wont to lavish on such occasions, had been deducted, would have been abundant, warm, and spontaneous enough to proclaim her a most successful *débutante*, and another ornament of whom the English lyric stage may justly pride itself. Supported by distinguished an *Arsace*, Miss Kemble could not fail to prove an exalted *Semiramide*. Throughout the opera she strove to be the alternately haughty, passionate, tender, and pathetic Assyrian ruler, whom the poet and composer have designed. Among her conspicuous achievements is her execution of the fine recitative fine cavatina, "At length a ray of joy lights up my soul," on which she lavished all her powers; the warmth of feeling which she threw into some of its passages, and refined taste which distinguished them all, kindling the applause of the whole house. But the gem of this performance was in the second act, wherein occurs the duet "Tis well, my life I tender," the "Ebben a te ferisci" of the original composition. This celebrated *morceau* all present awaited, and surely the expectations of none could have been disappointed. It was executed with exquisite precision and sweetness. *Semiramide* and *Arsace* vying in expression, and both entitling themselves to an applause as rapturous as any that ever commanded the repetition of a favourite piece. It is superfluous to add, that, on the fall of the curtain, Miss Kemble and Mrs. Shaw were enthusiastically recalled, when the former handed a share of the bouquets which fell about her to the latter, whose reception on this other occasion was, however, marked by still more enthusiastic and deafening acclamations. Though in this version or rather adaptation of *Semiramide*, Rossini's two acts have undergone various curtailments, and been suited, as far as possible, to the abilities of the operatic company, the male characters still lack adequate representatives. The most important of these parts, that of *Assur*, is fortunately the one which suffers least from the cast. The exertions of Giubilei, to whom it is entrusted, often elicited well-merited approbation. Leffler enacts the part of *Oroe*, the chief of the Magi; but, besides sinning occasionally against tune, he is in person, gait, and attitudes, no dignified and majestic representative of a personage, the oracle of the gods, who exercised so awful an influence over the religious and political affairs of Assyria. As for the orchestral execution, it does credit to Mr. Benedict's superintendence and direction. Great care and much splendour have been bestowed on the *mise en scène* of *Semiramide*, which likewise deserves its tribute. The costumes are distinguished for variety, brilliancy, and an adherence to the traditions of the remote and almost fabulous age they refer to. The scenery is also entitled to the most favourable notice, the Temple of Belus, with which the first act opens, and Babylon, with the assembled multitude in its thoroughfares, with which the opera concludes, doing great honour to Messrs. Grieve. Of the magnificent closing scene we purpose giving an engraving next week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The season commenced here on Monday night with a drama, professing to be founded upon Sir E. L. Bulwer's novel called "Pelham," but essentially pertaining to that class we could well wish to see banished from the stage, and known as the *Jack Sheppard* school. The best part, *Sir Reginald Glanville*, was assigned to Mr. Fitzjames, and he played it effectively and well. This is the gentleman, it will be remembered, who was subjected to the gross indignity at Dover, which has elicited so much censure from the press, and so much disgust in the public mind; and the audience evinced their feeling upon the subject by giving Mr. Fitzjames a most hearty and cordial reception, which he becomingly acknowledged. The entertainments concluded with the laughable extravaganza of *The Artful Dodge*, and the mythological burletta of *Life in the Clouds*.

The *Surrey* theatre is doing a most prosperous business; while its neighbour, the *Victoria*, is fast going to the dogs in every sense of the word.



PASING THE CANNONGATE, EDINBURGH.

We have here engraved a representation of the passage of her Majesty through an old and highly interesting locality of Edinburgh. In this rather narrow street are situated several buildings famous in history and romance, and among them the house of John Knox the

reformer. The clock, which projects from anther edifice in our picture, will indicate to the reader the site of the celebrated Cannongate gaol.



BOTHWELL BRIG.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert had here an opportunity of gazing on the scene of the famous battle of Bothwell Brig, which took place in 1679, between the royal forces, under the Duke of Monmouth, and the Covenanters, the result of which Professor Wilson has thus described episodically in his poem of the "Clyde":—

Where Bothwell's Bridge connects the margin steep,
And Clyde below runs silent, strong, and deep,
The hardy peasant, by oppression driven
To battle, deem'd his cause the cause of Heaven;
Unskill'd in arms, with useless courage stood,
While gentle Monmouth grieved to shed his blood;
But fierce Dundee, inflamed with deadly hate,
In vengeance for the great Montrose's fate,
Set loose the sword, and to the hero's shade
A barbarous hetcomb of victims paid.

Many of the fugitives found shelter in the wooded parks around Hamilton Palace.

Great changes have now been made on the scene of the engagement. The gateway, gate, and house of the bridge-ward were long ago removed. The original breadth of the bridge was twelve feet; but, in 1826, twenty-two feet were added to its breadth, the hollow which once lay at the Hamilton extremity was filled up, and an alteration was also made in the road, at the other end. The open park in which the Covenanters were posted is now changed into enclosed fields and plantations, and the moor upon which the royal army advanced to the engagement is now a cultivated and beautiful region.

The level grounds, which stretch away from Bothwell Bridge along the north-east bank of the river, once formed the patrimonial estate of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Murray.

HIGHLAND COSTUME.

"The Highland garb, worn by one who knows how to dress properly in it, is, undoubtedly, one of the most picturesque in the world," remarks Mr. Logan, in his History of the Highlanders; and this people, by their enthusiastic adherence to their ancient national costume, show that their opinion coincides with that of the author just named. Indeed, their love for the "garb of old Gaul" has existed in undiminished fervour for centuries, in

spite of penal enactments of the most rigid kind, which went to prohibit its wear entirely, by not allowing "man or boy, on any pretence," to appear "in the clothes commonly called Highland clothes, viz., the plaid, philibeg or little kilt, trowse, shoulder belts, or any part whatsoever of what peculiarly belongs to the Highland garb; and that no tartan or party-coloured plaid or stuff should be used for great coats or for upper coats." Such were the stringent words of the act of 1747, immediately after the quelling of the rebellion in favour of the Pretender, and which remained unrepealed until 1782, when the Duke of Montrose brought forward his bill for that purpose.

Much has been said on the alleged antiquity of this dress; and great heat has been elicited during the progress of the argument by writers on both sides of the question. Sir John Sinclair and Mr. Pinkerton both denied its claims to considerable age. Sir John declares that "it is well known that the philibeg was invented by an Englishman in Lochaber about sixty years ago (he writes in 1796), who naturally thought his workmen could be more active in that light petticoat than in the belted plaid; and that it was more decent to wear it than to have no clothing at all, which was the case with some of those employed by him in cutting down the woods in Lochaber." Pinkerton, with the same view of the case, declares, that "the Highland dress is, in fact, quite modern; and any improvement may be made without violating antiquity. Nay, the trousers are far more ancient than the philibeg, for that cannot be traced among any of the Celtic nations, Ireland, Wales, or Bretagne, either as an article of dress, or as a word in their language. As to the plaid, there is no reason to believe it more ancient than the philibeg. The tartan, I dare say, passed from Flanders (whence all our articles came) to the Lowlands, about the fifteenth century, and thence to the Highlands. It is never mentioned before the latter part of that century, and first occurs in the accounts of James II., 1474, and seems to have passed from England; for the *rouge tartarin*, in the statutes of the Order of the Bath, in the time of Edward IV., is surely red tartan, or cloth, with red stripes of various shades." He goes on to argue, from the silence of the ancient chroniclers, the impossibility of the existence of such a costume in their day, mentioning that "Froissart, though astonished at the *sauvages d'Ecosse*, as foreigners termed the Highlanders even down to Mary's reign, and though a minute observer, remarks no fixed appropriated dress among them, though the plaid and philibeg, if then worn, must have struck him as most particular;" adding, "Leslie and Buchanan, 1570-1580, are therefore the first who mention the modern Highland dress. The former represents tartan as then confined to the use of people of rank. The latter says the plaids of his time were brown."

Having thus, to his own satisfaction, got rid of the question of its antiquity, he falls foul of the propriety of this costume in terms of unmeasured abuse. "It is not only," says he, "grossly indecent, but it is filthy, as it admits dust to the skin; is absurd, because, while the breast, &c., are twice covered by vest and plaid, the legs and thighs are but loosely clad; is effeminate, being merely a short petticoat, an article of female dress; is begarly, because its shortness and the shortness of the stockings, joined with

the naked knees, impress an unconquerable idea of poverty and nakedness."

The tartan is dismissed very cavalierly in the words, "Nothing can reconcile the tasteless regularity and vulgar glow of tartan to the eye of fashion; and every attempt to introduce it has failed."

After this sample, we cannot be surprised at Mr. Logan's declaration, that Pinkerton was "an author notorious for his anti-Gaelic spirit, and whose learning is sullied by a rancour of feeling and heat of temper;" the more particularly as his assertions against the antiquity of the costume have been thoroughly disproved upon mature investigation.

Mr. Planché, writing on the subject, says, "No rational doubt can exist of the great antiquity of the national costume of Scotland. That the chequered stuff which still forms it is the variously-coloured garment of the Gauls described by Diodorus, at one time the common habit of every Celtic tribe, but now abandoned by all their descendants except the hardy unsophisticated Gaelic mountaineer, is admitted, we believe, by every antiquary who has made public his opinion on the subject. But to the same extent that our credence is given to the fact is our wonder awakened that the existence of so peculiar a habit should have been passed unnoticed by every chronicler and traveller, whether native or foreign, for upwards of a thousand years! yet such is the case as far as we have been able to discover." This Mr. Logan accounts for by allowing it to be certainly difficult for those who were unacquainted with its details to convey a proper idea of it. The old Scots of the low country mentioned it as "the Highland weed," a "light dress, &c.;" and except to those who lived near the hills, or had intercourse with the inhabitants, their peculiarities were little known. Diodorus was unable to describe the singular dress of the Celts, which he thought was formed of cloth, ornamented in flowered work; and Beagle, in 1549, from a superficial view of them, describes the Highlanders as going almost naked, and says they wore painted waistcoats!

The plates in the "Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands," by T. R. Meyrick and C. U. Smith, exhibit the ancient Britons in chequered tartan, which is undoubtedly accurate, for the ancient Gauls and Britons, at the period of the Roman invasions, made their lighter or summer garments either in stripes or chequers, the cloth being composed, according to Pliny, of fine wool dyed of several different colours, which, being spun into yarn, was thus woven, and thus we obtain the undoubted origin of the Scottish tartan. "Indeed," says Mr. Planché, "with the exception of the plumed bonnet, and the tasseled sporan or purse, a Highland chief in his full costume, with tunic, plaid, dirk, and target, affords as good an illustration of the appearance of an ancient Briton of distinction as can well be imagined."

This variegated stuff was also called by the Highlanders *cath-dath*, commonly translated, as Mr. Logan informs us, "war-colour," but ingeniously rendered by a friend of that gentleman the "strife of colours," as if they emulated each other in brilliancy, an etymology which has certainly the high merit of being as probable as it is poetical and characteristic. The close trousers anciently worn by the Gauls and Britons, called "brace" by the Romans, were made, as the name imports, of their chequered cloth; *brecac*, in Celtic, meaning anything speckled, spotted, striped, or party-coloured.

Stirling, in Scotland, has been long celebrated for its manufacture of this cloth, and a very fine web, especially of scarlet, which the Highlanders could not produce from their native dye-stuffs, was known as "Stirling tartan." The native hills of the Highlander afforded him the articles with which he dyed brilliant, permanent, and pleasing colours. The Gauls, by using herbs only for dyeing, produced such beautiful tints that they excited the admiration of Greeks and Romans. The Britons and Highlanders used alder-bark for black, willow for flesh-colour, cork or crotal gel, a lichen formed on stone, for crimson, and various other vegetable substances. "Give me bullock's blood and lime," said the Highlander, "and I will produce you fine colours." Every farmer's wife was competent to dye blue, red, green, yellow, black, brown, and their compounds. These woollen cloths were commonly worn of an intermixture of black and white, and the particular pattern of clan tartans must have been fixed for centuries, and by their dress were these clansmen known. The Stewart or royal tartan



STEWART TARTAN.

is worn by all branches of the royal family, and was adopted by George IV. when in Scotland. It is of the richest description, composed of narrow bands of colour united in groups, and crossing each other diagonally, leaving solid square centres of scarlet. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has a pattern peculiar to himself, which is worn for Inverness, of which he is Earl. All regular tartans are made so that in the folds of the kilt or plaid, which are formed in what is called quilled or box plaiting, a particular stripe shall appear. Thus, in the Gordon set it is yellow, in the Mackenzie white, &c., and wherever one of these patterns cannot be formed in this way, the web is irregular; and an error in weaving would equally derange the operation of making up a jacket, which consumes a considerable quantity of cloth, being cut on the bias, and is a work of great nicety and skill. The Gordon tartan is here given; its prevailing colours are green, of different shades, and blue. The stockings of white and red, with shades of buff,



GORDON CHIEF.

Of the five regiments who still wear the kilt, the 42nd is composed of the plainest, darkest, and most common pattern, and is often called the Black Watch, from the old name of the corps, who were so denominated from wearing this tartan only, the red jacket being a late alteration. The regular colours are blue, black, and green, but a red stripe in the middle of the former is often introduced. Our engraving represents a Highland bag-piper in full costume, and dressed in the tartan of this regiment.

The 78th, or Ross-shire Highlanders, wear the Mackenzie tartan, having been raised from that clan. The 79th, or Cameron Highlanders, the tartan of their clan, as also does the 92nd, or Gordon Highlanders, the 93rd, wearing the Sutherland tartan, which appears only different from the plain set of the 42nd in having the green and blue lighter. The 71st Regiment, or



PIPER OF THE 42ND REGIMENT.

Mackenzie Highland light infantry, when first raised wore their own clan plaid; the 72nd, or Seaforth Highlanders, being also a Mackenzie regiment, wore the same tartan and costume, but the late Duke of York, taking a fancy to this corps after their return from the Cape of Good Hope, called them "The Duke of Albany's own Highlanders," and gave them a scarf plaid and trousers of the royal tartan.

It will be well here to note the distinction between the plaid and the tartan, particularly as a confusion in the use of these terms is constantly made by Englishmen. The tartan is the proper name for the chequered dress of the Highlander—the plaid is not the name for the pattern, as many suppose, and use it, consequently, improperly; the plaid is the broad piece of tartan which is passed across the figure from shoulder to waist, as shown in our figure of the Gordon chieftain; it consists of a fold of tartan, two yards in width by four or six in length, and it was fastened to the shoulder by a brooch or pin, so as to display the tastefulness of its arrangement and the grandeur of its folds to the best advantage. The "belted plaid" was bound round the loins with a leathern belt, in such a manner that the lower side fell down to the middle of the knee joint, and the Highlander, if he wished to dress with precision, would apparently require some assistance; but in the absence of aid he might lay his plaid upon a box, table, or chair back, and when abroad he spread it on a sloping bank or rock, and, having the belt under it, laying himself on his side, and buckling his girdle, the object was accomplished. He was, however, so nice that he took considerable pains to arrange the folds after it was put on.



THE TREWS.

The trews, or trousers, are also ancient portions of costume, and in remote times formed, with the Romans, soldiers, and writers, a distinguishing mark, by which they named their wearers "breeched barbarians," in contradistinction to themselves and what they considered to be the civilized world. They appear to have been worn pretty commonly about the time when Prince Charles Edward, the young Pretender, headed the Highland army in 1745. In the illustrations to the "Waverley Novels" we find the Earl of Perth thus habited; and a curious portrait of Prince Charles himself is similarly dressed, his tartan jacket being cut in the fashion of that period, with large cuffs to the elbow, and he is enveloped in a capacious plaid. Our engraving is a fac-simile copy of the picture.

(To be concluded in our next.)



THE CAPERCAILZIE.

The capercailzies are rare birds of a breed almost extinct in Scotland, until the Marquis of Breadalbane was presented with some of the race from this country by one of the family of Buxtons—the great brewing firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton—and with these endeavoured to restore the brood. The marquis had met with partial success, and there are now many capercailzies upon his estate, which, however, his lordship's loyalty permitted the gun of his Royal Highness Prince Albert somewhat to reduce in number upon the recent occasion of his excursion to the noble marquis's Highland estate.



PORTRAIT OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

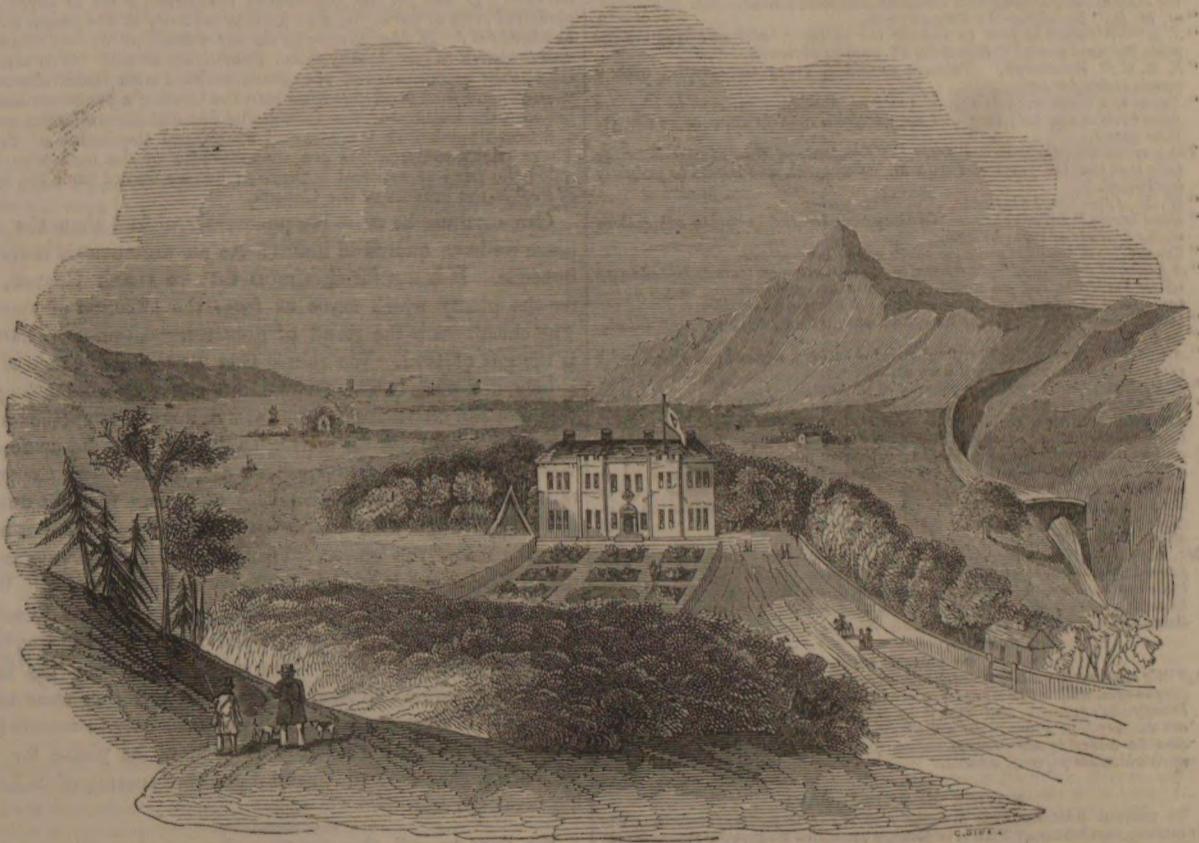
At the request of many readers, we have had for the last few weeks in readiness for publication the drawing of Derrynane Abbey, which we give in the present number of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS; and the expression of a desire from the same quarters that we will not allow it to appear without a portrait of its owner persuades us also to introduce Daniel O'Connell in *propria persona* to our gentle public, who comprise the great category of his enemies and friends.

On the other hand, as the English and Irish world is made up of these two opposites—as no man had ever *so many* friends or *so many* enemies—as he has left no third party in society to think "neutral thoughts" of him—as neither his worst nor best actions were likely to raise "an army of indifferents"—so there is the more inducement for us to leave the public to the enjoyment of its own extremes, and not to open the question of Daniel O'Connell's political character, for the purpose of setting our readers and ourselves

by the ears. There could be no wonderful unanimity in any discussion that we might originate on this head among the many thousands of all classes who take our journal. He is, as you walk through the world, the god of one man's idolatry, and the incarnate fiend of another's execration. One poet writes of him that—

His labour has its harvest day by day;
He works for hire and agitates for pay;
And colder blood than even his might boil,
While from the poor he wrings his cursed spoil,
Yes, from the poor, whom it would purchase bread,
The pining, hungry, naked, and unfed,
He tribute takes, by which he loves to live,
Unskilled to pity those who starve to give;
And who, while giving to obey their priest,
Go without food to furnish him a feast.

Anon this rhymester, who makes him out the "epitome of all the monsters," is interrupted by a prose admirer, who says, "Whatever faults or vices we may lay to O'Connell's charge, that of being selfish, mercenary, or avaricious, can never be amongst them. He is ambitious, if you will, and has achieved ambition's most wonderful aspirations; but never either loved money, or used it in any form of personal repayment for the exercise of his talents on his country's behalf." Thus do opinions meet. To-day he is idolized by a people—to-morrow he is denounced from a throne. Good and bad fairly joust with each other to call him names: he is patriot—swindler—emancipator—traitor—liberator—tyrant—duellist—coward; and has every other attribute of cardinal virtue or inordinate sin. All this is the nonsense of party, that will not and cannot be impartial in the midst of its strife. The fact is, the man belongs to history, and history will by and by deal with him as her own. It is his prominence as a public man only that induces us to introduce him here, because he is universally known, has a far-spread fame, a name that makes its noise with the million, and is engraved on every page of the book of politics of our time, because he is the achiever of Catholic emancipation—the orator and agitator of all Ireland—the Lord Mayor of Dublin—and the hero of Repeal. He brings with him, in fact, the passport of notoriety, and the credentials are too genuine to be refused. But, although he is all this, we are not going to write an essay about political Daniel O'Connell. No; we take him up socially, because we have his native home of hospitality before us, and the Abbey of Derrynane full in our view. That same Abbey of Derrynane belonged, we believe, to his uncle, what time Dan himself was in the shop of his father, Morgan O'Connell, a huckster in Cahirciveen, and was taken by the said uncle from the said shop, to receive the education of a barrister, and, *par consequence*, of a gentleman. Dan's career in the great world may be dotted like so many milestones on the road of public events; but his "snug lying in the abbey," meaning always the Abbey of Derrynane, is less known unto all but those who have feasted and drunk so well therein, that to have slept away from it were impossible. Dan, though he has given up his tumbler of punch and turned teetotaller, makes a jolly and impartial host, and everybody is free to Derrynane. "The Derby dilly, with its six insides," would be welcome if it went there. Whig, Tory, and Radical are all entertained in the purest spirit of old Irish hospitality; and, to add to this testimony, that the host is merry, amiable, and urbane, is still only to give the devil his due. We once heard an Orangeman declare that "Dan was a capital fellow out of politics;" and this we beg our readers to remember is the only sense in which we are referring to him in this notice. And now, reader, take a glimpse of his castle of Derrynane.



DERRYNANE ABBEY.

On the verge of a narrow creek formed by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south-western coast of Ireland, and in the county of Kerry, is Derrynane Abbey, the seat of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. The mansion itself, which is comparatively of modern structure, derives its name from the Abbey of Derrynane, situated a short distance from it. The architecture of Mr. O'Connell's mansion lays claim to no particular order; it is a plain substantial erection, and is of sufficient dimension to afford accommodation to his large family, numerous retainers, and a constant succession of visitors during the period of the year in which he is a resident there. The approach to Derrynane is by a circuitous route over a range of lofty hills, which completely preclude the view of Mr. O'Connell's residence until the visitor is in close proximity to it; the surrounding scenery is of a bold and romantic character, and its imposing beauties have been described by himself in his own characteristic and exulting manner, in a letter to Walter Savage Landor, the conversationist and poet:—

"I could show you at noontide, when the stern south-wester had blown long and rudely, the mountain waves coming in from the illimitable ocean in majestic succession, expending their gigantic force, and throwing up stupendous masses of foam, against the more gigantic and more stupendous mountain-cliffs that fence not only this my native spot, but form that eternal barrier which prevents the wild Atlantic from submerging the cultivated plains and high-steeped villages of proud Britain herself. Or, were you with me amidst the

Alpine scenery that surrounds my humble abode, listening to the eternal roar of the mountain torrent as it bounds through the rocky defiles of my native glens, I would venture to tell you how I was born within the sound of the everlasting wave, and how my dreamy boyhood dwelt upon *imaginary* intercourse with those who are dead of yore, and fed its fond fancies upon the ancient and long-faded glories of that land which preserved literature and Christianity when the rest of now civilised Europe was shrouded in the darkness of Godless ignorance. Yes! my expanding spirit delighted in these day-dreams till, catching from them an enthusiasm which no disappointment can embitter, nor accumulating years diminish, I formed the high resolve to leave my native land better after my death than I found her at my birth."

The principal routes to the remote district of Mr. O'Connell's paternal domain are by Cork and Dublin. The one by Cork leads on through Killarney to Tralee,—the assize town of the county of Kerry,—and Cahirciveen,—a village about ten miles distant,—which is the nearest post-town to Mr. O'Connell's residence. The other route leads from Dublin to Limerick, through Rathkeale, a straggling, dirty village, Newcastle, a small but beautiful town, the property of the Earl of Devon, Abbeyfeale, and Castle Island, to Tralee. The district betwixt Limerick and Tralee was but little travelled over, owing to the badness of roads and want of proper conveyance, until within the last few years. This country is now intersected by as fine a road as any in Europe, and the accommodation of every description for travellers is unexceptionable.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements with one of THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORS OF THE DAY, to produce in their journal a Work of Fiction, UPON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN, to be entitled,

THE NOVEL OF THE MOMENT.

The work will be produced with

EVERY VARIETY OF ILLUSTRATION,

executed in the most expensive style of finish, by ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST REPUTE in their several walks of art. The Novel will be printed in weekly episodes of not more than three columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, including embellishments; and arrangements will be made to prevent any entrenchment by it upon the established departments of the Paper.

* * * Prospectuses of the design, with further details of the entire spirit of its publication, will be issued to the public in due course of events.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Sir—In the absence of Mr. De Moleyns from this country, I feel myself called upon—as one of his friends—to notice the unwarrantable imputation put forward by the anonymous writer of the article on Science in the 17th No. of THE LONDON NEWS, to wit, that his Sustaining Battery, and more recently discovered Voltaic Combination, were only modifications of Daniell's "Constant" and Grove's "Nitric Acid" Battery. This, Sir, I emphatically deny; for if Mr. De Moleyns has modified or improved upon any invention—it certainly was the original invention in 1829—of M. Bécquerel of Paris, to whom must be conceded the honour of being the first promulgator and constructor of a constant voltaic combination, consisting of two fluids, namely, solution of sulphate of copper and of sulphate of zinc, in connexion with the metals copper and zinc—a diaphragm being interposed (see *Annales de Chimie, et de Physique*, Tome 41)—add to this, that with the exception of the above general principle of Bécquerel, every principle of construction applied in Mr. De Moleyns's combination happens to be opposed to every one in Daniell's (see *Annals of Electricity for June*); and as to Mr. De Moleyns's late invention, there are elements employed, and combinations formed, and results obtained, which are unknown in Grove's Nitric Acid Battery, and create a very wide difference indeed between the two inventions. It would be well, Sir, if, before your contributor laid claim to the very enviable office of partisan vituperator, he read more and wrote less. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. DAYROLLES.

[We insert this letter with pleasure, because we find its complaint just; but our previous contributor was also entitled to inquiry at our hands, which having given him, we no longer pause to correct his error. Mr. Dayrolles, however, is anything but courteous in his tone; and when he asks the name of our contributor, he must greatly misappreciate the principle of this journal, if he imagines that we would give it up, however we might be induced to guard against his future comment.—ED. I. L. N.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"O. T. K."—The lines are quite true in their spirit, but we have no space to publish mere truisms.

"T. E."—Foot's Cray.—We should say not, but cannot undertake to answer legal questions.

"A Subscriber," Edinburgh.—He is.

"E. O. W."—He can divide it among several savings' banks, or place it in the funds; but the best thing is to procure some profitable investment.

"Thomas Daily," Chichester.—Let us have a letter or two at the terms mentioned. We will communicate according to the result.

We have found it impossible from want of space, to insert "The East Surrey Agricultural Association"; but our correspondent has our best thanks.

"T. E. E."—Any Windsor Guide will inform our correspondent as regards the statue. For the rest it is likely we may oblige him.

"M. M. D."—Ratcliff.—We have no room.

"J. S."—We shall be glad to receive the sketches, and will look out the poem for next week. "Forest Life" may be reviewed.

"S. H. C."—Edinburgh. Volumes certainly, every six months, with a yearly index for two.

"Nooks and Corners."—We have received numerous interesting sketches from various sources; they will appear from time to time as we can get them ready.

The correspondent who writes from the London and Westminster Bank, is informed that the fault lies with his news-agent, who should be properly instructed.

"W. M. A."—Yes, he is liable.

"Done brown," Birmingham.—We cannot condescend to obtain subscribers at the expense of personality.

"Tenant."—We cannot avail ourselves of the suggestions.

"A Lover of Accuracy."—In the instance in question we were indebted to an officer (present), not an artist. We take every precaution to get at the truth; but in minute points of art it is not always accessible.

"Quiz" shall know all in due time, and will certainly not be disappointed.

"E. B. B."—Yes.

"A Constant Reader."—The first point has been noticed; the next, with reference to Mr. Penn, shall have attention.

"J. P. James."—We have no opening at present.

* * * The many subscribers who complain of the non-receipt of the paper, are earnestly recommended by us to give their orders to respectable book or news-agents in their neighbourhood. We strongly suspect that much blame and neglect is attributable to the post-office (into which we will duly inquire), and which would thus be avoided. With regard to cases where money has been received, there can be no excuse for the non-receipt of the papers from the person from whom they were ordered, unless the post-office can be clearly fixed with what we do not hesitate to call "a breach of public trust."

Mr. Little is our present publisher, and letters on the business of the office (apart from the editorial) should be addressed to him only. Mr. Clayton's connexion with the journal has ceased, and any orders that he may be supplying, are in his capacity of general news-agent, and not as publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TO FREEMASONS.

* * * We shall next week commence an irregular series of portraits of royal personages, with a fine likeness of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, beautifully engraved, and copied by permission from a splendid work of art executed in Paris. An article in connexion with freemasonry will also be added to our general notice of his Royal Highness and of the work which his portrait adorns.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

To prevent mistakes that are likely to occur to parties forwarding the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to foreign countries we give the recent Post-office regulations.

FREE. To all parts of the United Kingdom, France, Hamburg, Bremen, Cuxhaven and Lübeck, Spain and Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, and all the Ionian Islands, and the East Indies, via Falmouth, South America, Upper and Lower Canada, Jamaica, and all the British West India Islands.

A postage of 2d. is charged upon papers to the following countries, which must be paid when put into the post-office in this country, either by post stamps or money—viz., Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, all Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt and Turkey via France, the United States of America, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c. Cuba and Mexico—all the foreign West India Islands—Guadaloupe, Martinique, Hayti, &c.

Papers for St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Australia, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand, are charged a postage of 1d. each.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

If there be one thing more detestable than another in the pursuit of public life, it is the contemplation of the occasional meanness of party, no matter in what quarter of the political hemisphere. There live public writers who pause at no amount of degradation—who will blush at no effort of impurity—who will condescend even to blasphemy, for the sake of serving the purpose of the moment—to vituperate an opponent—to vex a minister—to tickle an opposition—or, in a word, to perform

any other servile, or partial, or unpatriotic act, without reference to considerations of religion, justice, honesty, or truth.

Now we are no sticklers for any administration that can propel the iniquitous engine of an income-tax, or uphold the cruelties of a poor-law bill—but were we the bitterest and most hating opponents of a government, we would not assail it with false weapons, or grapple with it upon impious and unfair grounds; we would not, at least, attack it for its reverence towards Heaven, and seek to bring it into contempt for enjoining the people to pour out their gratitude unto God. It is really painful to us to find the *Morning Chronicle* devoting itself to this unscrupulous task, and that in a spirit of thoughtlessness and irreligion which has lately characterised but too many of its political tirades. We often go the whole length of the *Morning Chronicle* in some of its arguments of advocacy for the people, and respect their urgency and eloquence beside, but how sadly do we deprecate the value of all it says or does virtuously, when we find it producing a leading article of invective against the Prime Minister and High Primate of the Church, because they have returned thanks to Heaven for its providential bestowal of a plentiful harvest upon the land.

The journal in question really attempts to mingle human legislation with the gift of divine mercy and love. It objects to any prayer being offered up to God in the way of thanksgiving for the abundant fruits of the earth, unless that prayer (which ought to express all the boundless gratitude of the human heart—which ought to be pure, perfect, uncomplaining, and sincere) involved the qualification of *cheapness* in its gift, as who should blasphemously cry to Heaven, "Give us not the fruits of plenty, unless we can receive them at our own price." What! because human legislation is imperfect, return no unqualified thanks for abundance unto God! because a Corn-Law may be unequal, iniquitous, or oppressive, not thank Heaven for the corn? Shame! Shame! Is not this sadly unnatural? Would the worst enemies of the Corn-Law have the corn fail in this country, merely to create a famine in favour of foreign grain, or would they exclude foreign grain, and rather rejoice in the misery which should afflict their fellow-creatures than in the eternal beneficence which is shed in plenty from above? No thanks to God, unless thanks qualified! It is the first time we have known a public journalist in this country hardly enough to propound so base, so degrading, so unholy, so unblushing a doctrine. Why here is a sentence for the pen of party—"the madness of many for the gain of a few"—to record in an age of Christianity:—

The fastidiousness that finds desecration here (meaning the musical festivals which have been complained of, but which we heartily support), surely should not tolerate the dirtiness or the dulness that eliminates the item of *cheapness* from a public thanksgiving for the harvest. If not for its consequent cheapness, what is there in a plentiful crop of corn, for which the great body of the people should be thankful? If the cheapness do not result, or be not expected and intended to result, why thank Providence at all? Why attempt the shabby compromise of cheapness omitted with thankfulness expressed, and thus send devotion into the Creator's presence, halting between the feelings of the monopolist few and the suffering many, and worshipping with the voice of Jacob and the hands of Esau? These tricky compromises are characteristic of the man who now holds the reins of political authority; but we do not want the spirit of Peel in the prayers of the Church.

Can anything be more blasphemously wicked than the sentence we have quoted in italics? As an argument it is simply imbecile. It is not for cheapness that we thank Heaven, but for the plenty which saves us from the affliction of *famine*. The cheapness is the result of human legislation—the harvest is the gift of God. We thank God for the abundance of the supply, and we may blame man as bitterly as we will for the partiality of the distribution—but as well might we reproach some generous benefactor for leaving us wealth that did us no service, or was perverted to another's use, as turn away the voice of praise from the Great Dispenser of human food, because it did not, through man's injustice or improvidence, fall at once into the lap of the craver. Then the paltry alliterative taunt that "Peel is not wanted in the prayers of the Church." Why what Christian ever dreamed of such an association, in reference to the subject of the "golden grain that Heaven has showered upon the earth." But we will not pursue the train of reflections which all such remarks call up; they seem to us to be of sickening depravity, and we have only to mourn that any man in England would rob Heaven of its praise for the sake of stinging even the meanest or most sinning of its humble thanksgivers.

We have to call the attention of our metropolitan readers to two special nuisances which are just now infesting the City of London. The first of these consists in the street repairs (or destruction); and the second, in the watch or police. The difference between the two being principally involved in the fact that the street obstacles are sure to be found where they are not wanted, and that the police are sure not to be found where they are. As regards the breaking up of pavements, making of sewers, and obstruction of public thoroughfares generally, we have only to complain that there is no discretion exercised as to the arrangement of these sometimes necessary inconveniences. The commissioners, or the corporation, or "what not," are determined that it "shall never rain but it pours," and that if it does pour there shall be plenty of ruts, and sewers, and gutters, to receive the water. All the highways and all the byways are broken up at once, and the confusion of vehicles is not only delaying and annoying, but fraught with difficulty and danger. It is not as if there were "something rotten in the state of Denmark," but as if all things had decayed together,—not a street sound! There is as much humbug in this simultaneous repairing of the streets of a populous city, as there would have been in the appetite of a Dando who

attempted to swallow all his oysters at once, or the ingenuity of the Irishman who took six different cabs to go in six different directions at the same time. Mend the streets, gentlemen, by all means; but mend them as you do your manners—by degrees. Depend upon it, in either instance, you will have always something to mend.

But the police form a still greater nuisance—they are busy, officious, often (and we are sorry to say it) drunken, continually negligent, and, to speak by wholesale, a sadly ill-conditioned corps. We speak this, be it remembered, of the *City* police, not of the force generally. We will not, however, make our aspersions (only too straightforward and just) without an example. In a broad court (principally occupied by printing establishments) in the populous district of Fleet-street, an office has been robbed, during the week, by some person secreted in the house (and who subsequently opened and got out of the window) of a large sum of money in bills, bank-shares, half notes, and cash. On being apprised of the circumstance in the morning, the secretary to the commissioner forwarded the following letter to the firm:—

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Commissioner to forward you the subjoined copy of a report made to him by an inspector of the 3rd division City Police, and to observe that the inattention of servants and others in charge of houses, &c., is found to be a fruitful source of robberies.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS WOOD, Sec.

A very good letter, doubtless! Servants are negligent, and thieves are numerous, because the police are negligent also. But what will the commissioner or his secretary think of the negligence of the particular court in Fleet-street in which this robbery occurred, when we tell him that three or four previous robberies have been committed in it almost within an equal number of weeks; and that still, although it must have been a marked spot, it was not even so well watched as to achieve for it the detection of a thief obliged to break his way out of a window with the new booty which he had gained.

It is pleasant for a commissioner, under such circumstances, to come down and taunt people with the negligence of their service, and the trouble they give to the police.

But, on the other hand, the City police can be just as over-active in vice as they are under-active in vigilance. Here is an authenticated letter from Thursday's *Times*:—

Sir,—The police, by their flagrant transgressions of the line of duty, seem to court the execration of the public. A gross instance occurred about eleven o'clock this forenoon, near Finsbury-square. A cab-driver having met with some trifling accident to his harness, stupidly refused to obey the order of policeman 101, to turn out of the thoroughfare, but his refusal was wholly unaccompanied by any act of violence or menace; whereupon this same policeman dragged the man from his box to the ground, and, using his staff in a murderous manner, would, not improbably, have left his victim lifeless, if the bystanders had not interfered. Two other policemen came up, and the cabman, bleeding profusely at his head, was borne off by them on a litter to some adjoining hospital. Such outrages demand strict inquiry; for though cab-drivers are not, perhaps, of the most conciliatory manners, yet they are equally entitled, I presume, to the same protection as other persons.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servt., OCTOBER 5.

VIATOR.

The *Times* adds to this a sensible comment, which we had not previously seen, but which, now reading, we cannot suffer to escape our readers.

In the case justly animadverted upon by our correspondent, the policeman seems to have mistaken brutality for zeal, and will be, no doubt, severely punished. A zealous activity in the execution of their duties is, however, so very rare a quality among the City police, that the offender in this case might be pardoned without any ill consequences from such leniency. We frequently receive letters from correspondents, who inquire if there is in the City any by-law requiring that the police should go always in pairs; so rare is it to see those gentry except in earnest conversation with each other upon some subject so interesting, that the discharge of their ordinary duty is wholly forgotten.

Every word of this comment is applicable to the lazy, restless, insubordinate condition of the force. We will observe further upon the point of complaint in the letter when it shall have passed the investigation of the police courts, but we are now restrained from pursuing the subject by the intelligence that the person struck by the policeman is not expected to survive, and the consequent necessity for not prejudicing the course of justice by premature remark.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was on Thursday, by royal commission, further prorogued until the 10th of November.

THE OFFICE OF HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK.—The approaching contest for the office of high bailiff of Southwark, vacant by the death of Mr. Holmes, will be, it is expected, a very severe one. Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, the commissioner of the city police, Alderman Sir William Heygate, Mr. Pritchard, of Doctors'-commons, and Mr. Payne, the City coroner, are the candidates. It is whispered about that the salary will be reduced, but that report has not diminished the number of candidates, nor induced them to abate a jot of their exertions for victory.

INSPECTORSHIP OF ANATOMY.—Dr. Somerville has ceased to hold the appointment of Inspector of Anatomy, and is to be replaced by Mr. Bacot and Mr. Rutherford Alcock. We understand that considerable alterations are to be made in this department. The mere procuring of bodies and their removal are to be entrusted to subordinate officers, while the inspectors are to see that proper objects are procured, that the business of dissection is conducted with propriety, and that the remains are interred.—*Med. Gazette*.

THE GREEN PARK IMPROVEMENTS.—The whole of the site of the late Lady W. Gordon's house, with the shrubberies, &c., attached to the late ranger's residence, was on Monday thrown open to the public, the new footpath, which has been formed through the centre of the ground, extending to Lord Coventry's gardens, and other embellishments which have been in progress during the summer, being completed. We hear that the long-projected and desirable improvement of widening Piccadilly from Devonshire House to Hamilton-place has been postponed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests until next year, as an act of parliament must be first obtained to authorise it. The parish of St. George, Hanover-square, has consented to bear the expense of keeping the road in repair after the contemplated improvements shall have been carried into effect.

The first meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for this season was held on Tuesday in Lincoln's Inn-fields,

the Bishop of Gibraltar in the chair. Much business of importance was transacted, and many very interesting letters were read. Among others we may mention those from the Bishop of Madras and from Bishop Alexander. A notice of motion was given, for the November meeting, of grants of £500 each to the Bishops of Gibraltar and Tasmania, and of £200 each to the Bishops of Barbadoes, Antigua, and Guiana.

Another failure was reported on Monday in Mark-lane. Mr. Body is the new sufferer, a gentleman largely engaged in the corn trade, who has been compelled to declare himself, at least for the present, unable to meet engagements at maturity.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The corn averages for this week do not differ materially from those of last week; the import duty on wheat remains at 18s. per quarter.

The Overland Mail is not expected to arrive till the 10th.

On Friday a general fast was most strictly observed, and prayers offered up at all the chapels of the Wesleyan Society in the metropolis, and throughout England, for the future prosperity of the country, and more particularly as regards those districts in which so much distress has and is at present prevailing.

Dantan, the celebrated French sculptor, is at present sojourning amongst us. He has executed several busts of Miss Kemble, representing her in the most striking passages of *Norma*, for an English nobleman distinguished for his exquisite taste and liberal patronage of the arts. The fidelity with which the artist has performed his task, has been rewarded by an order, from the same high quarter, for a statue in marble as large as life, which is said to be intended for one of the public galleries in London.

Extensive frauds have for some time been carried on in the Customs department in connection with the silk and lace trade, by certain Custom-house officials. An investigation is now pending, and some curious disclosures are expected. The details already published are of too lengthy and involved a character for publication.

MONUMENT.—A number of workmen are employed in the erection of the iron railings, which was determined upon by the city authorities, for the purpose of preventing the possibility of the public mind being again harrowed up by the recital of desperate individuals committing suicide by precipitating themselves from the fearful height.

WATER.—The combination among the water companies to raise their charges for serving the public with water has led to a revival of the old project of bringing a supply of pure water from the Thames above Barnes, where it may be procured free from the filth and pollution which enters into the river nearer the metropolis. The project was supported some years since by Sir Robert Peel, who stood forward in the House of Commons a firm advocate for supplying the public with one of the great blessings of life—good and wholesome water. The intention (according to report) is to convey the water by pipes or an aqueduct to Lambeth and Vauxhall.

THE DAVIS STRAITS' WHALE FISHERY.—A wealthy firm in the City, who had the earliest intelligence of the failure of the above undertaking, and the scarcity of the fish, have purchased all the whalebone they can find; the consequence is an immense advance in the price. It is supposed the parties will realise at least £10,000 by their last month's purchase. This advance has caused a sad consternation among the umbrella-makers.

THE TEA TRADE.—Oct. 3.—The trade are anticipating late advices from China, and there has consequently been less disposition to purchase at the large public sales that have been in progress during the past month, and up to this afternoon 113,700 packages have been offered, of which between 50,000 and 60,000 packages have found buyers.

At the sales last week prices gave way to the extent of 2d. to 4d. per lb. on Twankay, and 2d. per lb. on young Hysyn and Gunpowder. The ships arrived here with tea last month were five in number, and the quantity imported this year into the port of London is 27,958,506lb., against 11,451,039lb. during the first nine months of 1841. The deliveries this year have been 26,532,361lb., against 25,761,007lb. on the 30th of September, 1841. The home consumption from London this year has been 18,062,361lb. The stock of Company's Congou is 8,542 chests. Last week the deliveries were 458,890lb.

WINE AND WALNUTS.—There is an immense falling off in the consumption of port wine. The fashionable drink is now sherry, the consumption of which is four-fold what it was a few years ago; it is retailed at a higher price than port. This we never could understand, as it does not require to be bottled or to obtain the age; it is also quite as cheap per gallon as port. Walnuts are now very cheap; this is the time to put them in jars for Christmas use.

STAGE COACH AND OMNIBUS DUTY.—The duty on stage coaches was reduced by a recent act from 3d to 1d. a mile. This alteration came into operation on Monday, when other duties were imposed. In future, for every original licence for any stage carriage, a sum of £3 3s. must be paid, and a supplementary licence, 5s. By the same act the length of seats for passengers is determined, and power given to measure the same, and a penalty of £5 fixed to any person who shall oppose another, whether passenger otherwise, in the act of measuring the seats.

CONVICT LABOUR.—Government, we understand, have resolved to employ convicts forthwith in repairing the fortifications of Gibraltar, and directions have been received from Mr. J. H. Capper, the head clerk for criminal business in the Home-office under Sir James Graham, for a considerable number of convicts to embark at Gravesend for Gibraltar. A detachment of the 7th Royal Fusiliers from Dover disembarked at Gravesend, on Friday week, from the Isle of Thanet steamer, as a guard over the convicts to Gibraltar.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday night, at about ten o'clock, a fire broke out at the residence of a lady named Kemble at No. 2, Brompton-square, Brompton. It was first discovered in an apartment occupied by a servant, when several persons rushed into the room, and discovered the bedding, &c., in flames, and a child, named Jesse Montague, almost burnt to a cinder. The piercing cries of the persons present brought up the mother and grandmother of the child, who were both burnt about the face and body. Great damage was done to the furniture and building, which were insured in the Union Fire Office.

ALARMING FIRE IN LEADENHALL-STREET.—On Tuesday morning, about half-past one o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Hulse, chemist, &c., situated at No. 37, Leadenhall-street. The flames were first discovered by City police-constable Rose, 552, who had his attention directed to the spot by a strong effluvium evidently arising from combustion, and upon gaining the front of the house he discovered that the upper part was on fire; he immediately raised an alarm, and after some considerable period he succeeded in arousing the inmates, which consisted of two persons, a young man named Dicks, an assistant, with a female domestic, and by the time they had escaped the flames had reached the top of the house, and shot through the roof, illuminating the horizon for miles round. Several engines belonging to the London brigade and West of England were soon on the spot, and were got into operation, and by dint of great exertion the flames were subdued about three o'clock, but not before a considerable destruction of property took place. The total loss it is expected will exceed £1000. How the fire originated could not be ascertained, nor yet in what office Mr. Hulse is insured.

ACCIDENT TO THE ISLE OF THANET STEAMER.—The Isle of Thanet steamer left Ramsgate, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, for London-bridge, with about 200 passengers, I being one among the number. Upon reaching the pier at Margate we took in above 100 more passengers. We left the harbour at the same time as the

Royal Adelaide. The Duchess of Kent was ahead of us off Margate. When off the Reculvers we were alarmed by the sudden escape of the steam from a pipe near the chimney, accompanied by a tremendous noise, not unlike that which occurs in blowing off the steam, but much louder, and the stoppage of the vessel. The Duchess of Kent, which was still ahead, instantly turned round, came alongside of us, and tendered assistance. The Royal Adelaide came on the other side; she, however, not only offered no assistance, but, from some circumstance or other, ran against our paddle-box. Several passengers on board our vessel shouted "Shame! shame!" The captain of the Isle of Thanet having stated to us that the escape of the steam was owing to a plug having been forced out of one of the cylinders, and that the accident would be speedily rectified, we were satisfied; and, after a little delay, her steam was got up again, and we proceeded on our voyage; but just as we passed the Isle of Sheppey another and a louder explosion of steam took place, which produced the utmost consternation. The women and children screamed, and the male passengers insisted upon hailing the Duchess of Kent, which was not far behind, our captain at the same time vociferating that there was "no danger." The Duchess of Kent was happily soon alongside. I with several others jumped on board the latter vessel, and many others wished to follow, but the Isle of Thanet got away by the command of the captain. We proceeded onward, leaving the Thanet behind, but after the lapse of half-an-hour we found her gaining upon us; she soon passed us, and was quickly out of sight. Some of us shortly afterwards retired into the saloon, from whence we were summoned on deck to witness the condition of the Thanet. There she was, about two miles below Gravesend, with her flag flying half-mast high as a signal of distress, and her anchor down. We instantly went alongside, and found that the "concentric wheel," connected with the paddle-wheels, had broken, and consequently the latter could no longer revolve. The scene here was indescribably painful, from the intense anxiety of all to get on board the Duchess of Kent. The captain of the Thanet offered Captain Jones, of the Duchess of Kent, £20 to take his passengers, which the latter accepted. Having got all safe on board, the Duchess of Kent again started for town, and, after landing a great many persons at Blackwall, we proceeded for London-bridge, where we safely arrived at ten minutes past 8 o'clock. It is but justice to say that Captain Jones, of the Duchess of Kent, behaved exceedingly well throughout these distressing circumstances.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday morning, as the Pearl, Gravesend steam-boat, Captain Pindar, was proceeding up to London-bridge Wharf, to land her passengers, when off the Custom-house, she was run into by a brig which was dropping down the river with the tide. The collision was of a serious character, carrying away the framework of the starboard paddle-box, with the cooking apparatus, &c., and causing the greatest alarm to the passengers. When the vessels got clear, the Pearl went into dock to have the injury repaired.

ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS TO A LARGE AMOUNT.—Mr. De Wolf a diamond merchant of Berlin, went to Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday night, accompanied by two friends, and while sitting in the boxes, he observed close to him a person with whom he had been during the early part of the evening in conversation at a coffee-shop in the city. On his leaving the theatre, with his friends, he missed a tin box containing naked diamonds value £9,000, from his person. Information of the robbery was instantly given to the police, and subsequently a reward of £400 was offered for the recovery of the property, and a further sum of £150 for the apprehension of the offender or offenders.

OMNIBUS ROBBERY.—Tuesday a young woman, barmaid to Mr. W. Morris of the Spies wine-vaults, King-street, Long-acre, was returning from the City in one of the Paddington omnibusses.

On the journey, two fashionably-attired fellows entered the omnibus, and sat one on each side of her. When the omnibus arrived at the corner of High-street, Bloomsbury, the two fellows got out. At the next turning the young woman alighted, when, to her dismay, she found that her dress had been cut through, and her purse, containing nine sovereigns, stolen. On the conductor being informed of the circumstance, his reply was, "Those two fellows have robbed you; I know them to be two of the swell mob." Robbery in omnibusses will soon be put a stop to effectually, by the general use of a new patented one, in which there are several separate compartments, the invention of a Mr. Warburton.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We have received by extraordinary express a despatch, which left Paris on Wednesday night, bringing the intelligence of the arrival of the Overland Mail at Marseilles, and the intelligence received by the French telegraph, which is:—

"MALTA, Sept. 30.

"The Oriental arrived this morning, with the following news, extracted from the Overland Mail:—

"BOMBAY, August 13.

"Brigadier Monteath has obtained several successes at Pest Bolak, and in the valley of Shinwarree. There are satisfactory tidings of Lady Sale and the other prisoners. Colonel Palmer is dead. General Pollock still maintains the same position. It is said that the order to march forward was given to General Nott on the 29th of July; and that he might be before Cabul on the 6th of September. Suffer Jung has surrendered to the English at Candahar. Colonel Wymer has destroyed some forts eighty miles to the northward at that place. Diseases continue to rage in the different divisions of the army.

"The last news from China are from Macao of the 9th of June. The English have taken possession of Chappoo. In that affair they have lost more men than in any other in China. Very important news from that country are expected by the next courier."

FROM OUR LATE EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

APPREHENSION OF MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, FOR SEDITION.—This morning (Friday), Mr. Feargus O'Connor was brought up at Bow-street, having been arrested upon a government warrant, for certain inflammatory speeches which have lately been delivered by him. The examination was strictly private, no person being present except the parties and their solicitors, the chief magistrate, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Burnaby, the chief clerk. The prisoner was taken first to Gardener's-lane station-house, but subsequently he was taken in custody to Bow-street. Mr. O'Connor was apprehended in a coffee-shop, and the warrant was issued, we have since learned, for seditious words spoken at Manchester on the occasion of a meeting for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Mr. Hunt (Mr. John Campbell has also been arrested on a similar charge.) The result was, Mr. O'Connor was bound over to appear on his trial at Manchester at the next April Assizes. The amount of bail required was, for himself £1000, and two other sureties of £500 each. It is reported that Mr. Campbell was taken to Manchester by the five o'clock train; the bail was required to the amount of £1600—himself in £800, and two others of £400 each.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Cubitt is now making a new square on the Marquis of Westminster's Pimlico estate, to be called Saint George's-square, extending from Besborough-place to the river. It will be 1170 feet wide, and 1213 yards long. Mr. Cubitt is also going to erect a chain pier at the foot of Vauxhall Bridge, for the accommodation of the steamers. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have let the kitchen-garden and orchard of

Kensington Palace, for building villas and cottages. No property erected on the site is to be of less value than £800 or £900: some of the houses will be worth £2000.

PROMISSORY NOTES IN CIRCULATION.—England:—Bank of England, £19,914,000; Private Banks, £5,098,259; Joint Stock Banks, £2,819,749; Scotland:—Chartered and Private Joint Stock Banks, £2,648,549; Ireland:—Bank of Ireland, £2,806,025; Private and Joint Stock Banks, £1,063,012. Total, £34,949,594. Bullion in the Bank of England, £9,816,000. John Thornton, Stamps and Taxes, Sept. 30, 1842.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—This favourite little theatre commenced its season last night with a corps which promises well for public patronage. Mr. P. Bedford, Mr. Wright, Mr. O. Smith, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Lyon, Miss Faust, and Miss Murray, are names to which the public have long been familiar, the absence of which at this house could scarcely be atoned for. Under such circumstances, it is to be regretted that their first new drama should not have been more decidedly successful. It was termed *The Owl Sisters*; or *the Haunted Abbey Ruins*; it was too long, and the audience were consequently so wearied that the last act was almost a struggle for existence. The *Rifle Brigade* and *Norma* followed, and made the audience feel that they were once more in their own old house for genuine talented entertainment. The house was very crowded.

FIRE AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—Last night (Thursday) a fire broke out in the property-room of Sadler's Wells Theatre, which was completely extinguished in about half an hour, and the performances proceeded. The fire was happily confined to the room in which it originated.

ROBBERY.—Between six and nine on Wednesday evening, a daring and extensive robbery was committed at the house of Mr. Bragg, the Britannia, Lower-road, Islington, when a japanned cash-box, about 18 inches by 8, which contained £241 in sovereigns, £18 in silver, &c. &c., was stolen.

ST. LEONARD'S.—Sept. 28.—A sad accident happened here today; the up-coach to town, turning round by the Saxon Hotel to the London-road, upset. Several of the passengers were bruised; the porter was much injured, and was attended by Mr. Smith, surgeon, from the time of the accident till he breathed his last, about half-past seven this evening.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—An extraordinary and most inhuman attempt was made, on Sunday last, by a man named James Mallers, or Mallard, to murder his wife, at Hemingford, Cambridge-shire. The following we give in detail:—

Mallers and his father-in-law lived next door to one another, and on Sunday afternoon, during divine service, whilst all the persons residing in the house adjoining his own were at church, he enticed his wife (who is pregnant) to the brink of a well in the back part of the premises, and, watching his opportunity, when the unfortunate woman's attention was engaged, he seized her suddenly and threw her head foremost into the well, which is about ten or twelve feet deep. In the fall the poor creature's head came upwards, and, as there was not more than five feet of water in the well, she was enabled to keep her mouth above the surface. Seeing that his object was not likely to be effected, the murderous wretch jumped down upon her shoulders, and endeavoured to trample her under the water. During this attempt the struggles of the woman for life were dreadful; and each time that her head rose above the surface she made use of the brief breathing space to beseech him in the most agonising tones to spare her, promising that if he would desist from his design she would not mention a word of what had happened. He replied that he had gone too far to stop, and she would hang him if he spared her life. Moved at last, either by the fear that somebody would arrive, or by pity for his victim, he relented, got a ladder, and helped her out. The moment she was inside her bedroom, she had the presence of mind to lock the door. He tried to get into the room, but not succeeding made his escape. When the monster's father-in-law returned from church the circumstances became known, and the magisterial authorities having been made acquainted with them, the poor woman's deposition was taken down, and a warrant issued for the apprehension of the prisoner, who is supposed to have come to London.

SINGULAR CONSPIRACY AT BRISTOL.—Mr. Traill was engaged at Union-hall, on Friday, in the detection of one of the most extraordinary frauds ever attempted:—

A timber merchant of Bristol, named Woolley, a widower, had permitted his deceased wife's sister, named Briers, to reside in his house; and in the month of June last she made representation to him relative to a Miss Louisa Poole King, of Radcliffe-parade, Bristol. She told him that that young lady had taken a great fancy to him, and that she knew him by her passing his house frequently, and that she had expressed a strong inclination to become acquainted with him, and that her hopes of happiness were fixed upon him. Briers then asked him if he had had any objection to cultivate the acquaintance of such an amiable and accomplished young lady as Miss King, and as he was aware of the respectability of her family, he intimated a desire to acquiesce in her wishes. After a series of letter writing (forgeries), messages, and presents, between the parties, the time was fixed for the marriage, and the parties left Bristol (*Miss King* not wishing her friends to know of the wedding), and, on their arrival in town, they put up at the St. Paul's Coffee-house, from whence they removed to the Bridge House Hotel, when the assumed *Miss King* informed him that she had a fortune of £47,000, £27,000 of which she should make over to him, and the remainder to be settled on her for life. He acquiesced in this proposition, and they were married at St. John's Church, in the Borough, on the 12th instant. After the ceremony they went into private lodgings in Thomas-street, where they remained until they set out on their return to Bristol. They remained in St. Thomas-street for a week after the nuptials, at the expiration of which time they went to Bristol, and on their arrival they proceeded to Radcliffe-square, and Briers went to Mr. King's house, as she said, to apprise Mrs. Woolley's lady's maid that her mistress, who had changed her name to Mrs. Woolley, was desirous of seeing her next day at her husband's house. The prisoners then each gave him a kiss, and departed, as he supposed, for the above purpose, saying they should be back in half an hour, and they then went away, taking with them, without his knowledge, two large trunks and a box belonging to him, containing various articles, his property, and he had seen neither of the "ladies" until that day he met them in the city, and gave them into custody. In Briers' possession was found a gold watch belonging to him. He knew a woman named Allen, in Bristol, who he had every reason to believe was concerned in the conspiracy. He did not know to what family the woman to whom he was married belonged, but he believed she was of low origin; that she had been a servant, that she could not write, and that she had a brother a sailor, who lived in Radcliffe-street, Bristol.—Mr. Clarkson said, that as the case was not yet matured against the prisoners, he should request that they might be remanded, in order to give time to take a third party into custody, when other facts relating to this extraordinary case would be brought to light. His intention was to prefer a charge of forgery at common law against Mary Ann Morgan, and that of felony against the other prisoner.—The prisoners were then remanded, Morgan saying that she was led into it by her fellow-prisoner.

POLICE—GUILDFORD.—Margaret Farrell, a tall, elegant-looking girl, of about 22 years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with attempting to destroy herself, by throwing herself from Blackfriar's-bridge, on Thursday evening. The prisoner said that her father lived in Palace New-road, Westminster.—The magistrate remanded her for two days, and gave directions to the Clerk to apply to the father of the girl respecting his daughter.

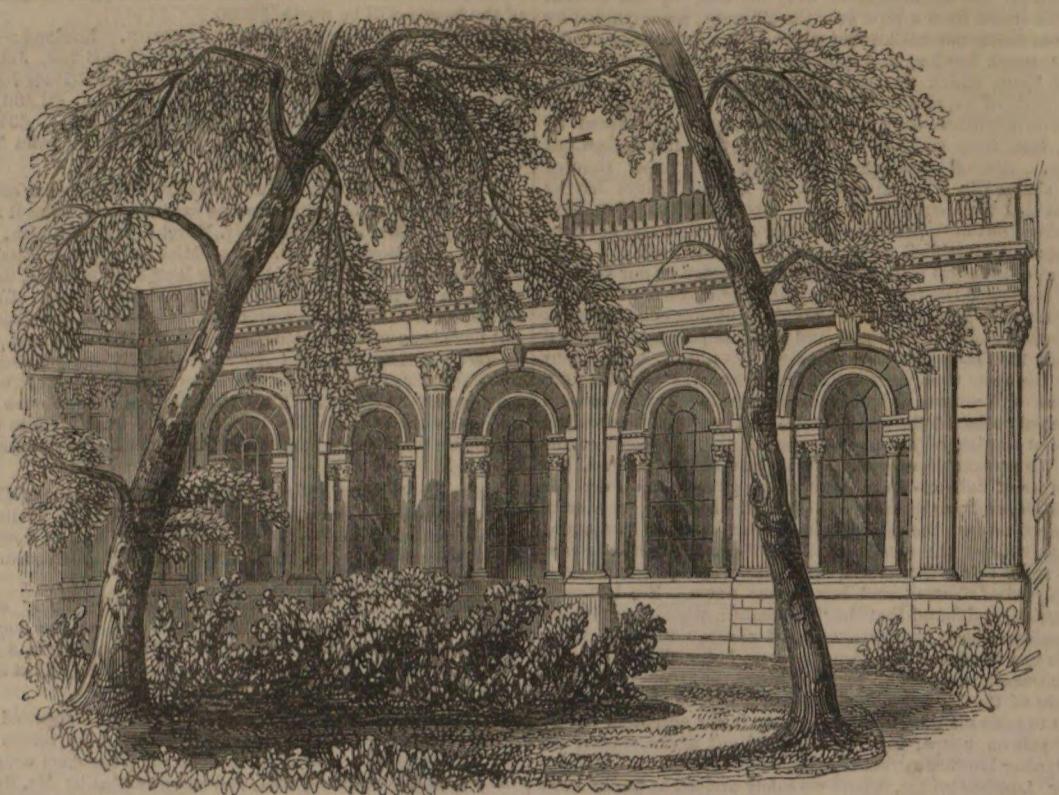
QUEEN-SQUARE.—William Dell was charged with having fraudulently obtained goods from a number of tradesmen by representing himself as a gentleman's butler, sent by his master. He stands remanded for a week.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—James Unwin, porter, in the employ of Messrs. Northey and Co., linen-drapers, and fully committed.

BOW-STREET.—FASHIONABLE THIEF.—This day (Friday) Baron Kame, the man charged with stealing two rings and a pin from Mrs. Johnson, of Palace-yard, was brought up. The prisoner has undergone several examinations, the facts of which have appeared. Mr. Twyford finally sent him to Newgate for trial.

FOREIGN.—**PARIS.**—In a correspondence lately commenced betwixt the Pope and the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, his Holiness, whilst praising to the skies M. Guizot's Administration, hinted that he wished his Excellency would enter into the true road to his salvation. The Minister, who, as you of course know, is a Protestant, answered, that on his part he daily offered up prayers for the conversion of his Holiness!—**Post.**—[This is a regular Joe Miller.]

The Emperor of Russia has published an ukase, authorising the banker, Baron Strelitz, of St. Petersburg, to make a loan of 40 to 50 millions silver roubles to defray the expenses of the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow. The amount to be issued every year will depend upon the outlay which the railroad may require, and six months' notice will be given to Baron Strelitz.



THE BANK PARLOUR.

Yes, reader, that is the entrance to the Bank Parlour, and there are even trees in the way, although you would hardly expect to find "anything green" in the City. The verdure is perceptible, however, and, but for crimson-gowned beadle, "with gold lace bedizened," who are not far away, you would refer to those isolated trees by the great temple of the Dives, and, bethinking you of the heaps of sovereigns within, imagine that Mammon had made up his mind to have a livery of "green and gold" that should outshine all the other liveries east of "the Bar." That Bank Parlour is a sacred and mysterious place; it is, as a reporter might say, just the place to *take notes in*, and, although *parlour* is its nomenclature, how often has it served the purpose of a *drawing-room* to boot. Therein great financiers are privileged to visit great directors, and play their "money-pranks" before high Heaven after the most

approved merriment of the speculator's or the usurer's heart. What did the great Rothschild do in the days of his living glory? In that Bank Parlour, when gold was scarce, he borrowed one million of specie, with the promise that in specie it should be returned. When the period of the loan had expired, the Jew Napoleon marched again to that Bank Parlour with one million of money in Bank of England notes. "Gentlemen, I have come to return your loan." "But, Mr. Rothschild, you were to return the money in gold?" "Very well, gentlemen; if you wish to put me to that trouble I will do so: I shall take your notes to your counter and get gold for them, and then I shall bring the gold into your parlour, and so keep my word." The Bank directors were done. From the Parlour let us go and get a glimpse of the business of



DIVIDEND DAY AT THE BANK.

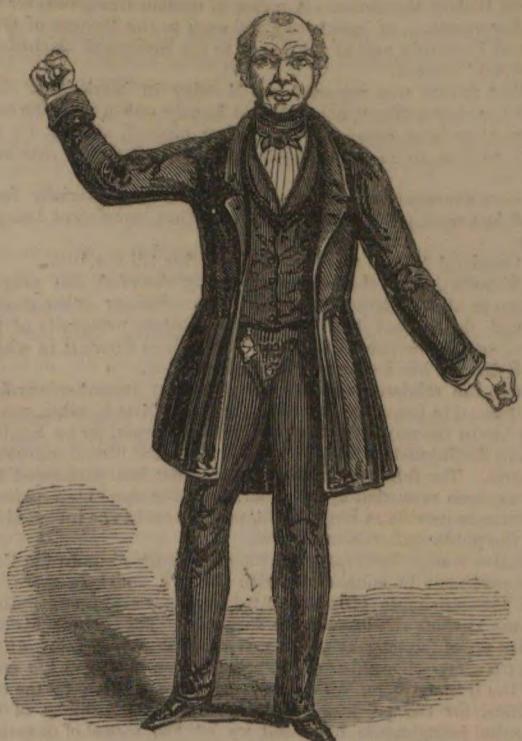
Which a writer in a former "Comic Almanac" has thus descended on:—

What a crowd! what a crush!
What a row! what a rush!
What screaming, and tearing, and noise,
Of cabmen and footmen, policemen and bus-men,
And poor little run-over boys!
From Lombard-street, Prince's-street, Broad-street, King-William-
On they come driving full spank:
Old and young, great and small,
Fair and brown, short and tall;
For it's Dividend Day at the Bank.

The merchant on 'Change
Think it looks *rayther* strange
That his wife should come out all that way—
From Kemington-common—
Such a very fat woman!
And such an "uncommon hot day!"
To meet her "dear duck,"
Her "love" and her "chuck."
The Minister now,
With pre-occupied brow,

On some "secret service" is gone;
While loyal committee,
From borough or city,
Is left in its glory alone.
"Yet he promised to be
Here exactly at three—
Only think! and a man of his rank;
And possessing such zeal
For the national weal!"
But it's Dividend Day at the Bank.

Oh! the poet may sing
Of the beauties of Spring,
In a hymn to the sweet first of May;
The hero attune
To the eighteenth of June
His glorious, uproarious lay;
To St. Valentine's morn
Let lovers forlorn
Write verses in rhyme or in blank;
I'll carol my lays
To the glory and praise
Of Dividend Day at the Bank.



FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

We believe this dangerous person to be—while we deprecate the wild and fierce agitation to which he has lent himself—the least selfish and the most sincere of the leaders in the Chartist cause. His ambition, however, has overreached the legitimate compass of what he is, or ever will be, able to achieve; and only the event of the recent riots, his connexion with the defence of the prisoners, and the circumstance of his having been the other day arrested upon a charge of sedition, combine to create a momentary interest in his destiny, which the placid world in its serenity would not otherwise feel. He is perhaps dangerous, as we have said, but it is more to his party than to the community at large, because he is in point of ability their best leader, in point of purse their strongest, and in point of station their most respectable; and take him away from them, with one or two more who think they approximate to him in these points, and then the game is up with his deluded followers. Without leaders they would be followers no longer, and would, therefore, thus avoid the perils which their conduct, in the present constitution of English society can entail only upon themselves. We have hinted, however, that there is just now as much interest taken in the fate and proceedings of Mr. Feargus O'Connor as will warrant us in producing him before our readers as a sort of political lion of the moment; and, though we do so to keep pace with the occurrences of the day, we do so with something of the sorrowfulness which a gentleman must naturally feel at finding one of his class not only placed in a painful but a false position.

We believe Mr. O'Connor to have been trained to the bearing of a gentleman in early life. We will not condescend to trumpet the history of the somewhat reckless existence which his father was supposed to have led before him: it is enough to record that there were means with the sire to give education to the son, and Mr. O'Connor had, there can be no doubt, both education and inheritance.

In England the early part of his political and personal career was such as to win for him high opinions from a widely-extended class of Liberals, which have only gradually died away because he himself has made nothing short of revolution the boundary of Liberalism. His first approach to notice by the English people was on his return to the English Parliament, where he sat with more independence and less under the wing of O'Connell than (with one or two exceptions) any of the members of the tail. What won him some personal esteem was a disposition to sympathize on all hands with those whom he was chivalrous enough to believe oppressed. He was the great friend, for instance, of Patrick Grant (brother-in-law of Lord Glenelg), and John Bell, when they were convicted in a Government prosecution, as proprietors of the *True Sun* newspaper, and sentenced to an imprisonment in the King's Bench. Here Feargus O'Connor used continually to visit and advise with them, displaying kindly feelings and generous and disinterested interest in their behalf. It was about this time that rumours were afloat that he was either married or about to be married to Mrs. Nesbitt, and it is certain that they were constantly together, and that afterwards, in answer to some electioneering question put to him in Ireland, he made a little eulogium of that accomplished actress from the hustings which quite confirmed the conclusion to which the public had arrived. Subsequently, however, Mrs. Nesbitt herself has denied the marriage in print.

After Feargus O'Connor was returned for Cork, he became unseated upon the ground of want of qualification, he not being able to prove his property equal to a title to represent a county. Having thus, as it were, split with Parliament, he broke away from the tail, disjointed himself in the teeth of O'Connell, and threw himself into the arms of extreme English Radicalism. He committed, in his fresh enthusiasm, a few *faux pas* that bordered strongly enough upon sedition, but were nevertheless quite in the style which the Whigs had been accustomed to encourage, and for these he was duly taken to task, and incarcerated in York Castle by the Government of the day. Here he suffered much cruel indignity, which he might, for aught we know, have deserved, but which was made singular in his case, and was reprehensible because it was unnecessary.

At last, being let out of gaol, Mr. O'Connor set up a sort of steam-engine of Chartistism, which, at a tremendous pace, he has been

guiding ever since. He has given his time, his little money, his constitution, and his personal talent to the cause, but he has so out-Herod Herod that he has only made mischief, and led himself and a great many other agitators into scrapes. He has always had a great idea of the value of the press in political objects, and has endeavoured to work through newspapers upon the public mind. He had the *Northern* and *Evening Star*, and has aided the work of mischief in both organs.

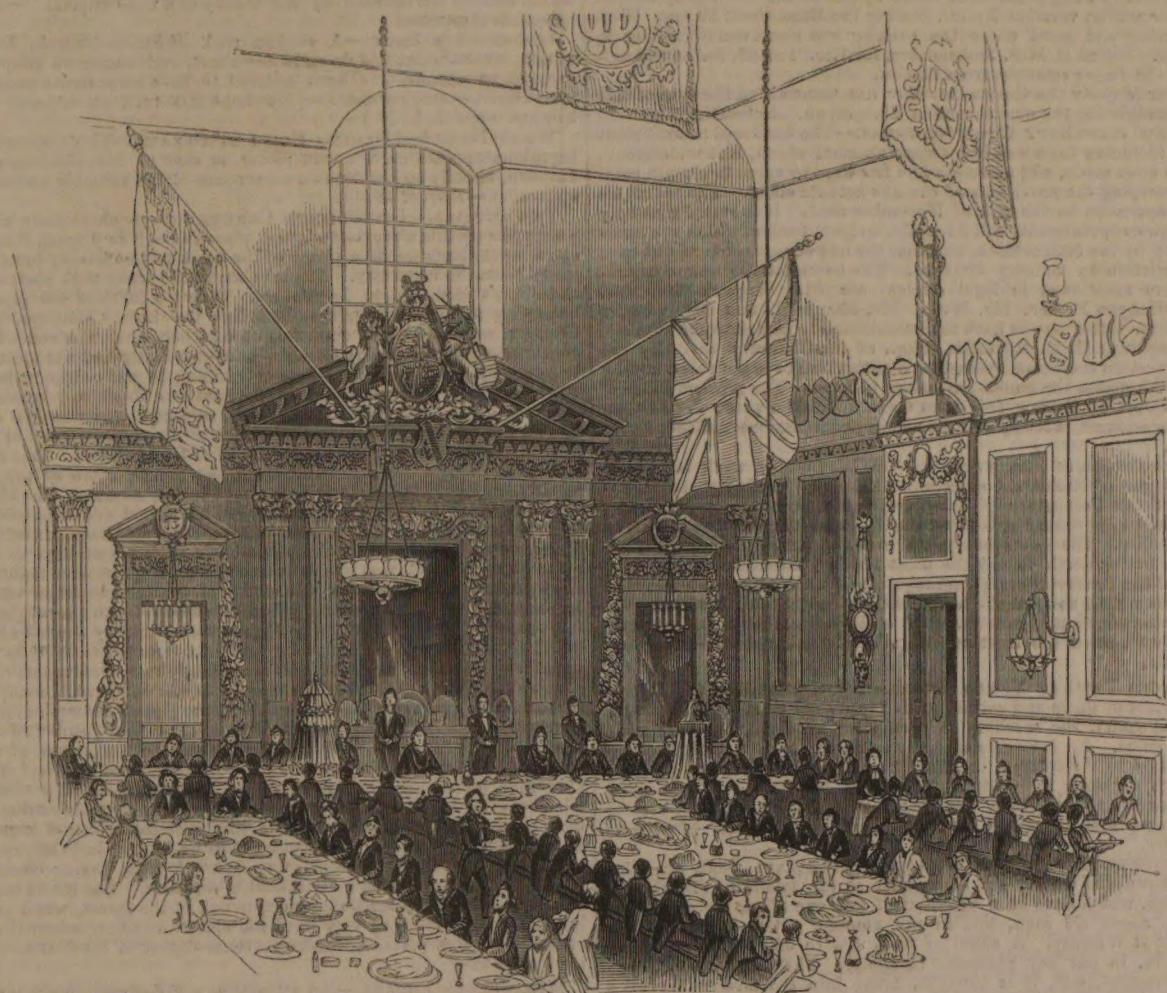
We believe this most unfortunate and self-deluded gentleman to have a point in his favour, which we are glad to record. It is that he is not cowardly—which most of the agitators are. He has always sought to resent insult in a manly spirit; and we regretted to hear Mr. Roebuck in the House cast an aspersion upon one who was

formerly a brother M.P., which, out of it, he would have been perfectly unable to sustain.

The great wickedness of the man is this—that, with the means to live reputably, he resorts to a course of political life which, in spite of the whispers of ambition, is disreputable entirely—that he heads multitudes to delude them with doctrines which he is quite educated enough to know to be false—that he riots in a desire of power among those classes who, if they achieved it, would hold it without responsibility, and wield it without discretion: in a word, that he mistakes turbulence for patriotism, and notoriety for fame—imagining that to be a victim is to be virtuous, and that to incur prosecution is to prove the justice of his cause. He is teaching himself and his followers a hopeless and miserable lesson.

where similar enormities have taken place, may have the wholesome effect of teaching all who need such warning—first, that in this country the punishment of crime will follow the commission of it with a pace so sure, so steady, and so speedy, that the guilty can have no chance of escaping; and secondly, the more important lesson, that whatever attempts may be made by discontented persons to subvert the government, the laws, or the religion of their country, and to establish a new order of things in their stead, they will find the law of the land too strong for them, and that the honest part of the community, the lovers of peace and order, will at all times unite themselves with the established authorities of the government to render their attempts futile and abortive, and to put down such evil-doers with a strong hand; and I would, in conclusion, further suggest that the effectual, and only effectual, method of counteracting the attempts of wicked and designing men to undermine the principles of the lower classes, and to render them discontented with the established institutions of the country, is the diffusion of sound religious knowledge (in which there can be no excess) amongst those classes who are the most exposed to their attempts, and the educating their children in the fear of God, so that all may be taught that obedience to the law of the land and to the government of the country is due, not as a matter of compulsion, but of principle and conscience. Gentlemen, her Majesty's judges will be happy to render you any assistance in the performance of your duty, if any difficulty should arise." The counsel retained for the Crown are Sir W. Follett (Solicitor-General), Mr. Serjeant Ludlow, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, Mr. Godson, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Talbot. Mr. F. O'Connor, who is said to be the treasurer of the defence fund, to the great concern and disappointment of many, has not yet made his appearance; but it is understood that Mr. Roberts, the Chartist solicitor of Bath, sentenced at Salisbury to two years' imprisonment, is in the town.

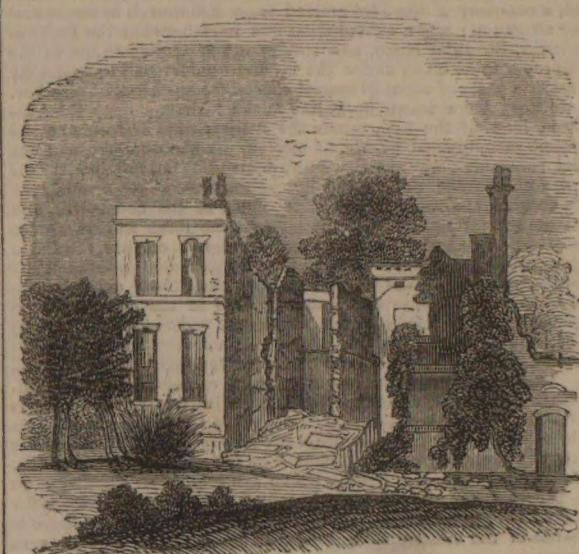
The Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Baron Rolfe, took their seats in the Nisi Prius Court a little before two o'clock, when the grand jury returned several bills. The first case proceeded with was that of the rioters committed for the attack upon the house of Dr. Vale. In all 30 persons were put to the bar, and indicted for destroying the house of Dr. Vale. The Solicitor-General opened the case. The trials were proceeded with, and occupied the attention of the court on Monday, and on Tuesday the case was further proceeded with. In this case the first witness was Mrs. Mary Ann Vale, who deposed that she was wife of the Rev. Benjamin Vale, whose house was burned. She remembered the 15th of August; on that day a mob approached the house. As soon as she perceived them she proceeded to close the shutters; but the mob reached the house before she could do so. They demanded some money and drink, which at first she refused. She then gave them her purse, containing about six shillings, and desired the servant to supply them with some drink. They then entered the study, and commenced destroying and burning the books and furniture. A party went up stairs, and forced four rooms. Others followed the servant to the cellar with a sheet, which they set on fire in the cellar, and then commenced drinking whisky. Witness fled as soon as she saw the whole house in flames. She took refuge in an adjoining cottage, where Jervase Phillips came up, who said, "That they were going to London, to burn and to bring all things to a proper level." The witness here reiterated the other particulars of the burning on the 15th and 16th of August, which have already appeared.—After the examination of a great number of witnesses, the



THE INAUGURATION DINNER OF THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX AT VINTNERS' HALL.

The new sheriffs (Alderman Hooper and Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher) gave their inauguration dinner on Friday week at Vintners' hall. The entertainment was not only splendid, but abounded with those comforts which are often looked for in vain at large banquets. Nearly 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner in the great room, in which the banner and the armorial bearings of the Vintners' and Haberdashers' Companies, to which the sheriffs respectively belong, were displayed. Amongst the company were the Lord Mayor elect, M.P., the Cursitor Baron, M.P., the Recorder, M.P., Mr. Masterman,

M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P.; Aldermen Lucas, Farebrother, Sir Peter Laurie, Magnay, John Johnson, Sir C. Marshall, Thomas Wood, Sir George Carroll, Sir John Key, Bart., Gibbs, and Farncomb; several mercantile men of eminence, the courts of the companies to which the sheriffs belong, all the principal City officers, Mr. R. L. Jones and the other chairmen of the corporation committees, Mr. D. W. Harvey, the commissioner of the City police, &c. &c. The sheriffs officiated alternately as chairman, very much to the satisfaction of the company. We have not room for the speeches.



PARSONAGE HOUSE, HANLEY.

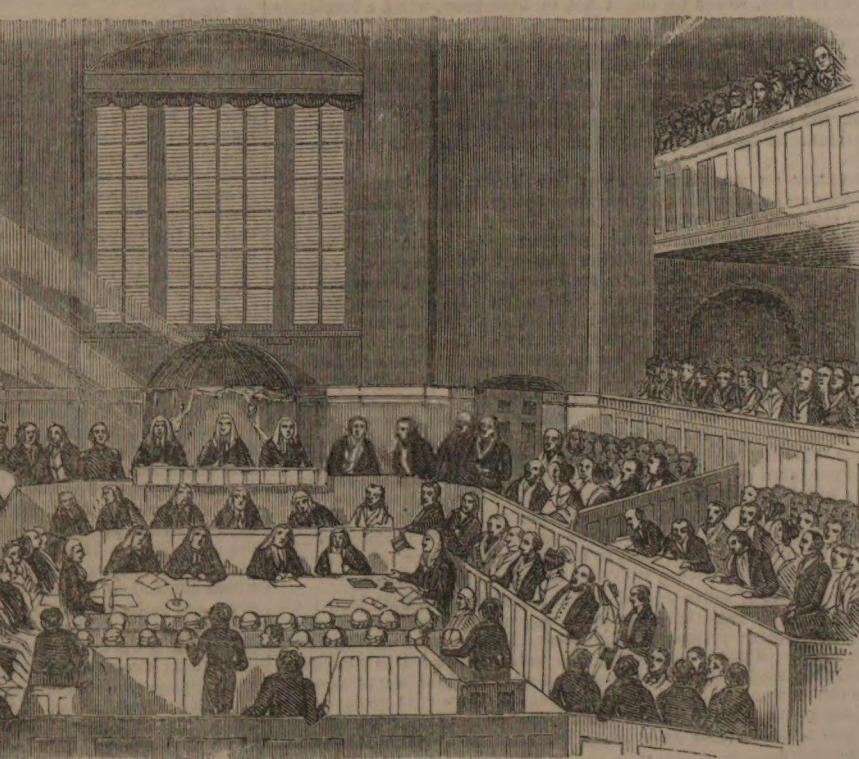
Crown closed the prosecution at a quarter to seven, at which hour the court adjourned to half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the jury were reconducted to the Sun Inn, where they were again locked up for the night. The judges entered the court on Wednesday morning at half-past eight o'clock, when the defence of the prisoners was commenced.—Mr. Price called their lordships' attention to the indictment, in which he could find nothing that proved that not more than two persons out of the number charged were concerned in the riots. But it was necessary that it should be proved that three persons were so engaged together to bring them within the indictment.—Chief Justice: On the face of the indictment it is stated that twenty-nine persons were together with others. What do you wish us to do? To quash the indictment, which is now a matter of record? Your objection is, that the indictment does not contain distinct allegations; but it puts them together, and states that they assembled with divers others.—Mr. Price: The connection in the indictment does not say that they assembled together riotously and tumultuously.—Mr. Price: But that is mentioned afterward, and not in connection with the names. Therefore *singuli cum singulis* should be taken.—Chief Justice: That is an objection on merits, and not on acts, to be decided after the verdict of the jury.—Mr. Price made another objection.—Chief Justice: In my opinion the two objections are untenable.—The Solicitor-General said that he had to make an application respecting William Hollins and Thomas Jackson, against whom nothing had been proved. He, therefore, prayed, on the part of the Crown, that they might be discharged.—The Chief Justice immediately directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty against Hollins and Jackson. They were accordingly discharged from the dock.

The trials of the other prisoners then proceeded, and occupied the whole of Wednesday, and Thursday till the evening, when Chief Justice Tindal concluded his charge, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.—Sentence was deferred.

SECURITY.—In the debate in the United States Senate on the new British treaty great care was taken to have the doors closed, and to keep everything secret. The weather being very hot, the windows were up, and Mr. Allen, from Ohio, who has a very shrill voice, talked so loud that any one could hear in the public walks outside the Capitol, and, as he went over the whole ground, the details of the treaty were common talk in Washington before it passed the Senate. So much for secret session.

ANCIENT COIN.—Lately Mr. John Duguid, residing at 1, Pilrig-place, Edinburgh, while at his usual employ in the nursery grounds of Messrs. Dickson and Co., observed an old coin, about the size of our present sixpence, and he had the curiosity to examine it—on the one side there is the Scotch thistle surrounded with the motto "Nemo me impune lacessit," and date 1077; on the other side is the Scottish Regalia, to be seen distinctly, although apparently 765 years old.

SAVE A THIEF FROM THE GALLows," &c.—A very singular investigation took place a few days since before the Tribunal of Termélad (Sweden), arising out of the following circumstances:—A robber having been condemned to death, was hanged, according to his sentence, in the public highway. A miller returning home, perceiving that life was not extinct, and influenced by a very natural feeling of pity, cut him down and conveyed him to his mill. The robber, on his recovery, could not resist his inclination to resume his old habits, and, with unparalleled ingratitude, exercised his dexterity on the man who had saved his life. The miller indignant at such monstrous conduct, restored the thief to his gibbet, from which, this time, no commiserating passenger relieved him. The Court condemned the miller to some months' imprisonment and a heavy fine, to act as a warning for the future not to interrupt the course of law or take the office of executioner in his own hands.



STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE—THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

STAFFORD, Monday Evening.—The court was opened at ten o'clock this morning, when the bench and grand jury box were immediately crowded with a numerous and most respectable assemblage of the nobility and magistracy of the county. Amongst them were the Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Talbot, Viscount Sandon, and Viscount Ingestre. Chief Justice Tindal occupied the central seat, having on his right Mr. Baron Parke, and on his left Mr. Baron Rolfe.

The usual proclamations having been made, a jury of noblemen and gentlemen was sworn.

Captain Powys, a gentleman who distinguished himself as an active magistrate during the Pottery riots, upon being called, intimated to the learned judges that, as he was subpoenaed as a witness, he supposed he might claim exemption from the duties of a grand juror.—Chief Justice Tindal: In how many cases are you a witness, Sir?—Captain Powys: In only one, my lord.

—Chief Justice Tindal: In that case, then, you need not take part in the grand jury; but that circumstance will not incapacitate you from acting in the others.—Captain Powys was then sworn. On the several mayors of the boroughs within the county being called, Mr. Horton, the mayor of Walsall, and Mr. Robinson, the mayor of Tamworth, were fined for non-attendance. Her Majesty's most gracious proclamation having been read, Lord Chief Justice Tindal delivered to the grand jury a charge, explanatory of the English law in the cases about to be brought under their notice, which involved indictments varying from common assault to high treason. On the last-named case the learned judge descended at some length, defining the precise nature of high treason. In conclusion, the Chief Justice said—"Gentlemen, I cannot close the observations which I have thought it right to submit to you without expressing the earnest hope of my brethren and myself, that the administration of criminal justice under the commissions which have been specially issued into this county, and into others

PROVINCIAL.

PRESTON.—The annual agricultural dinner came off last week with much *éclat*.

Report says that the late Archdeacon Strong died worth upwards of £200,000, the whole of which goes to his only son, the Rev. W. Strong, after an ample annuity settled on the widow of the deceased, who is far advanced in years.—*Stamford Mercury*.

A TOURNAMENT.—There was a chivalric display of the ancient military exercise of tilting last week at Airthrey Park, Lord Abercromby's beautiful seat between Stirling and Allan Bridge. The Hon. Miss Abercromby, daughter of his lordship, acted as Lady Paramount, or Queen of Beauty, and awarded the prizes to the most skilful competitors. The premier prize was obtained by Mr. Campbell, of the 42nd Regiment, and Mr. Titwell gained the second prize. The weather was most favourable; and a military band amused the brilliant company invited by playing during the intervals between the tilting.

STATE OF TRADE.—Trade is certainly rather improving, and there is a greater demand. Prices have not advanced; both wool and cotton retain the same value. The manufacturers are now at work again, and we may look forward to a steady trade. Cotton is now so greatly substituted for wool, that the growers would do well to be satisfied with present prices, both for their own interests and those of the manufacturers, as the best means of again restoring trade.—*Leicester Journal*.

THE LATE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Friday, after the ordinary business of the court had terminated, Patrick Doran was again placed at the bar, on a charge of arson. His case excited much interest, and the court was, throughout the day, crowded. Several witnesses having been examined, Mr. Rushton then rose to sum up. In concluding a long, minute, and clear recapitulation of the evidence for and against the prisoner, the magistrate said he was of opinion that there was quite sufficient evidence upon which to commit the prisoner; but, on account of the testimony about his having been at the theatre, he would admit him to bail, himself in £200, and three sureties in £100 each. After the respective depositions of each witness had been read over, and the parties bound over to prosecute, the court adjourned.—*Liverpool paper of Saturday*.

MID-LOTHIAN COLLIES.—Considerable uneasiness was manifested in Dalkeith last week, by the continued arrival of large bodies of colliers, not only from the collieries in the neighbourhood, but from the more distant ones in East Lothian, who kept pouring into this usually quiet town; until their united numbers were probably not much under 400. They went to the Freemasons' hall, and there held a meeting with locked doors. The meeting having been anticipated, a company of the 53rd arrived from Edinburgh in the course of the afternoon; and a consultation was held between the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir John Hope, and sundry other gentlemen, as to the steps proper to be taken under the circumstances; and immediately thereafter a party of about 20 special constables were brought together. The military were drawn up in line in the little square or place directly in front of the hall, where the colliers were assembled; and his grace, accompanied by Mr. Moncrieff, his chamberlain, and the special constables, went to the door, demanding admittance. This was at first refused; but by and by, on the door being opened, the Duke entered the room, followed by many of the constables, and called on several rioters immediately to come forth and surrender themselves. None of the parties being disposed to comply, the Duke and his party retired to the door, and waited patiently until the meeting broke up; and, as the whole body filed past, three culprits were successively identified, seized, manacled, and in the instant walked off to gaol, without the slightest attempt at resistance. There can be little doubt the meeting was intended as a demonstration to overawe and defy the authorities, and that they were bent on outrage and riot. Their arrangements, however, were completely anticipated, and their intentions, whatever they might be, frustrated. This is now the seventh week of the strike; and even supposing the masters should so far yield as to enter into some arrangement with them, the loss they have already sustained cannot be estimated at less than 30s. per week, or £10 10s. per family, which will require an augmentation of 4s. per week for a whole year to afford them a compensation for what they have already lost. In the present state of trade there is no chance of the masters making any such concession.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

RAILWAYS.—DOVER AND FOLKESTONE.—The near prospect of having the railway terminus at Dover is highly gratifying to those who have property near the spot proposed. Some of the men employed by the company have lately been engaged sinking large pits at half low water in order to ascertain the distance to the solid rock, wherein to lay the foundation of a sea-wall from the Shakespeare Point to the rock in front of Archcliff Fort. The sea-tunnel at Shakespeare Cliff, it is currently reported, will be thrown open in three weeks or less, and the brickwork will not be far behind that time in its completion.—*Dover Chronicle*.

PLYMOUTH.—The public meeting, held 30th Sept., at the Guildhall, came to a resolution to adopt Mr. Rendel's line of railway, by Ashburton, Totnes, Newton, and Exeter, with the proviso that sufficient encouragement be offered by the landowners and inhabitants of the district.—*Plymouth Times*.

THE LATE CONSPIRACY AT BRISTOL.—Since the committal of Ann Bryers and Mary Ann Morgan for re-examination for conspiracy, in effecting a marriage between the latter and Mr. Woolley, the Bristol timber merchant, the prisoners have been kept separate in the county gaol; one of them (Bryers) being confined in the infirmary, and her companion in one of the prison wards. As the circumstances relating to their detention are pretty well known in the gaol, they have become objects of curiosity to their fellow prisoners. Ever since their incarceration they have both been living on the gaol allowance, being without the means of procuring any additional comforts. On Monday morning Bryers was visited by a female, the wife of a respectable tradesman in Fore-street, Cripplegate, who has been long acquainted with her family. During the interview, which was in the presence of Mr. Kean, the governor of the county gaol, the visitor asked Bryers what could have been her motive for practising such an imposition upon a person so nearly allied to her as Mr. Woolley, and with whom she had been living in the capacity of housekeeper ever since the decease of his wife, her sister? Bryers, in reply, said that she could not account for it, but said that it came into her head in consequence of Mr. Woolley first mentioning to her the name of Miss Louisa Poole King. That some weeks ago Mr. Woolley told her that he met Miss King in the street in Bristol, that he bowed to her in passing, and that she returned the salute with apparent pleasure; and he went on to say that he was very much captivated with her; that he should use every means in his power to awaken a sympathetic feeling in her breast; and that he expected that he should ultimately succeed in forming a matrimonial alliance with so accomplished and wealthy a young lady. It was subsequently to the above conversation the notion of practising a joke upon her brother-in-law came into her head, and to effect her purpose she wrote a letter to him in the name of Louisa Poole King, in order to create a belief in his mind that that young lady was enamoured with him, and that she was ready and willing to bestow upon the object of her affections her hand and her heart. After she had written the first letter to her brother-in-law, she found that it answered the desired purpose, and that he was absolutely enraptured at its receipt; and from that moment the correspondence took place between them which ultimately led to the matrimonial affair between Mr. Woolley and Mary Ann Morgan. That she (Bryers) was not acquainted with Morgan for some time after the correspondence had been going forward, and that meeting with her in the Corn-market at Bristol, and perceiving that she would answer admirably to personate Miss Louisa Poole King in the affair, she (Bryers) got acquainted with her, and as she said that she had no objection to a husband, the marriage was brought about between the young girl and Mr. Woolley, as already described. Bryers, in conclusion, assured the female who visited her in the gaol, that at first she intended to have a bit of fun with her brother-in-law, but, finding that she had gone too far with the joke, she was afraid to divulge the real secret to him, and therefore carried it on until she effected the marriage between the parties.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—YARMOUTH, ISLE OF WIGHT, Oct. 2.—Fine weather, wind N.E. The great yacht match for 1000 guineas (that is, 500 each), between the rival cutter yachts, the Cor-

sair, of 84 tons, and the Talisman, 87 tons, from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, to round the Eddystone and back, started at 3 30 p.m., wind E.N.E., blowing a gale, under trysail, squaresail, and third jib. The Talisman rounded the Eddystone at 3 a.m. on Friday, and the Corsair about 8 min. after, by rocket signals, and arrived at the starting vessel, Yarmouth Roads, at 7 a.m. on Saturday; the Corsair beating the Talisman 4 min. in 39½ hours' sail, after running to the Eddystone, and beating back against a heavy sea with a gale nearly all the way, and is supposed to have sailed more than 400 miles in the time; the nearest and most interesting match ever known. The Talisman kept the lead, after rounding the Eddystone, till within five miles of the Needles, when the Corsair came up and won by 4 min. Two finer vessels of their class were never built. The Corsair was built by Mr. Michael Ratsey, and the Talisman by Mr. Jos. White, of Cowes. The Talisman was sailed by Mr. John Long, the master, a Trinity pilot, assisted by other pilot friends; and the Corsair was sailed by Mr. Daniel Brown, the master, a Trinity pilot, assisted by other pilot friends.—Oct. 1. The match between Viscount Seaham's yacht, the Fanny, and Harry Burrard, Esq.'s yacht, the Eliza, came off to-day, light wind N.E. After about eight hours' sail, and two slight mistakes made by the Eliza, the Fanny arrived at the station vessel at 7 p.m., beating the Eliza about 10 min. With cheering and good cheer the evening was spent merrily.—Oct. 2. noon. Sailed H.M.S. Salamander, for Rio. Passed, for Southampton, the Tagus steamer, from Lisbon.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has transmitted the sum of £20 for completing the new church at Llanyelwyn, Merionethshire.

NEW BANKRUPT COMMISSIONERS.—The bankrupt commissioners, including the several new appointments which, it is understood, have been made, will assemble in a few days to agree to certain rules for carrying the provisions of the new act into effect. The act comes into operation on the 11th of November next. It is stated that only ten new appointments will be made, and not twelve, which are sanctioned by the 59th section, and that the new commissioners will have jurisdiction in country districts. The names of the new commissioners mentioned in legal circles are Mr. Sergeant Stephens, Mr. Kenyon Parker, Mr. Wray, Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Charles Phillips. Other names have been mentioned to complete the number, among them H. R. Reynolds, Esq., of the Chancery bar. By the 70th section the commissioners are authorised to make rules, and by the 76th clause the amount of salary is fixed. The present judge of the Court of Review (Sir John Cross), £2500 a year; the London commissioners, £2000; and the country commissioners, £1800 a year each.

STRATHBogie PRESBYTERY.—On Wednesday week his Grace the Duke of Richmond entertained Principal Macfarlan, the majority of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, Mr. Graham, of Aberfoyle, and others, at dinner at Gordon Castle, in a style of true Highland hospitality. His grace has taken every opportunity during his sojourn in the north to pay the most marked attention to the majority of the Presbytery of Strathbogie; and all those who assisted at the respective sacraments have, without exception, been received and entertained at the castle. Not a single member of the minority has been shown the least attention by the noble duke.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

PRICES TWENTY YEARS SINCE.—Notwithstanding the fall in the prices of sheep and cattle (about twenty per cent. on all but very fine fat oxen), the markets are much higher than they were some years since. An extensive sheep farmer said to us the other day—“I went to Edinburgh in 1822, to see George IV., and sell my cheviot wethers: the price I got was 15s. 10d. each. I went again this month to see Queen Victoria, and to sell my wethers, exactly the same sort as before, and my price was 24s. 6d.”—*Inverness Courier*.

ANOTHER CAPTURE OF WHALES.—KIRKWALL, Sept. 19.—Another capture of whales has been made at the Island of Fiday, 50 in number, which have been disposed of to some of our merchants for £102, about £2 each, double the amount obtained for the 671 caught at Westray. A shoal of from 400 to 500 whales appeared close in, in our bay yesterday (Sunday). The 300 old whales already caught, will, it is thought, bring into the country no less a sum than £2000! This will in some degree make up for the bad fishery, which does not average in Orkney, this season, more than 40 crans each boat. At Vidlinuo, Shetland, about the same time, an attempt was made to strand some hundreds, but failed. However, in another quarter, we understand about 60 were either forced on shore or stranded by accident. At the Faroe Isles the bottle-nose fishery is a matter of considerable importance, and a good deal of dependence is placed upon it by the inhabitants of these bleak regions.—*Inverness Courier*.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON AND CROYDON RAILWAY.—On Monday evening, shortly after the down train from London, which leaves the terminus at twenty minutes past five, had passed No. 5 bridge, which is situated in a cutting between New Cross and Sydenham, a frightful accident occurred to Richard Crossley, one of the signal-men in the employ of the London and Croydon Railway Company. It appears that immediately after the Croydon train had passed, he was returning towards New Cross, in the middle of the line, where he ought not to have been, when a first-class Brighton train, proceeding to London, overtook him. The guard perceived him some little distance in front, and sounded his whistle as loudly as he could to warn him off the line, and the alarm not being noticed, he continued it, and in a few seconds the buffer of the tender struck him down, and the entire train passed over him. From the position in which the unfortunate deceased was found, it is evident he had been deaf to the signal, as he laid between the rails.

ARREST OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TRIPOLI.—BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday.—This morning a foreigner who represents himself, and has been received here by the clergy, as the Archbishop of Tripoli, accompanied by a young gentleman, native of Syria, was brought before the magistrates at the public office, charged with the serious offence of obtaining money under false pretences. The archbishop and the young Syrian arrived in Birmingham a few days ago, and obtained an introduction to the Rev. Josiah Allport, minister of Ashtead chapel, to whom he presented a paper explanatory of the object of his visit to this country, which was to collect money for the relief of the Christian church in Syria. Mr. Allport interested himself very much in the object of the archbishop, and introduced the prelate to several of the clergy of the town. In the course of yesterday, however, whilst the prelate and his *protégé* were engaged in soliciting subscriptions in the adjoining district, Mr. Allport received information that the strangers were impostors; and not feeling satisfied with the explanations which he received, the prelate and the young Syrian were taken into custody by the officer. Upon examination before the magistrates the prelate presented his credentials and documents tending to disprove the charges, or at least to afford no ground for detaining the archbishop and his friend, who were accordingly discharged.

The system of solitary confinement adopted at the Bath New Gaol is found to be remarkably salutary, especially among the females. Several of these prisoners, who await their trials, have intimated that, in case of their conviction, and being sentenced to imprisonment, they shall beg to be transported as a preferable punishment. One old woman, who boasts of an acquaintance with gaols for the last twenty years, declares her intention of relinquishing her visits to the new establishment as soon as her term of imprisonment shall have expired.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—Considerable gloom was caused in the village of Billingham, near Stockton-on-Tees, on Sunday night, the 25th ultmo, by the melancholy suicide of the Reverend Mr. Gibson, of that place. On that day, after doing the duties in his church at Billingham, the unfortunate gentleman retired about nine o'clock into the orchard adjoining his residence, and suspended himself from one of the apple trees. He was discovered very soon afterwards by a member of his family, and immediately cut down. About two years ago the unfortunate gentleman had a severe nervous attack, from which he appears never to have thoroughly recovered.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER FROM THE RIOTS.—One of the soldiers who were wounded during the riots at Halifax died of his wounds. His name was Francis Williams, and he was only 19 years of age.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

Mr. Woolley, who was the unfortunate dupe of his sister-in-law, by

marrying the maid instead of the mistress, is so unfitted for business that he has dissolved partnership, and is about to leave Bristol.

ARREST OF ANOTHER CHARTIST.—Mr. J. Arthur, bookseller, was arrested this afternoon by a police-officer from Manchester, on a charge of sedition, and was taken off in a chaise in the custody of Kent, of the Carlisle police establishment. It is understood that the charge against Mr. Arthur is founded on the part taken by him at one of the Chartist meetings in Manchester, when he signed certain resolutions which he described as “dangerous” in one of his letters addressed to the Chartist Association in this city during his sojourn in Manchester as the delegate from the Chartists in Carlisle. The arrest was not known until a few minutes before his departure.—*From a Second Edition of the Carlisle Journal*.

INCOME TAX.—SALARY OF CURATES.—A clergyman, having the assistance of three curates, wrote to the office of Stamps and Taxes, requesting to know “whether, in the returns to be made under the Property-tax Act, their salaries were to be deducted?” The reply is as follows:—“In answer to your letter, I am directed by the board to state that the salaries of curates can only be admitted as a deduction in the returns made under the Property Act in those cases in which curates are licensed by the bishop at a fixed stipend.”—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

ORDERING A ROCK.—A sunken rock off Stoke Church, Dartmouth, which is not laid down in any chart, and occasions frequent damage to vessels, has been ordered to have its accurate position ascertained.—*Daily Paper*.—[We hope the rock so ordered will comply.—*ED. I. L. N.*]

WHAT NEXT?—MILKING COWS BY STEAM!—This curious and ingenious application of steam power is due to Mr. Robinson, of Lisburn, already so well known on account of his valuable steaming apparatus.—*Belfast Whig*.

THE GIPSIES.—INTERESTING CEREMONY.—A short time since a very remarkable circumstance took place in the New Forest, Hampshire, in the instance of a gipsy of the name of Lee having been rejected from the fraternity. The spot where the scene took place was at Bolton's Bench, near Lyndhurst. Between 300 and 400 gipsies belonging to different tribes, including the Lees, Stanleys, and Coopers, were assembled upon this unusual occasion. The concourse consisted of a great many females, and so secretly had the meeting been got up, that scarcely a person residing in the neighbourhood was aware that a circumstance of the sort was about to take place. The offender, a handsome-looking man, apparently between 30 and 40 years of age, was placed in the middle of a ring, composed of the king of the gipsies and the patriarchs of different tribes. This ring was followed by a second, made up of the male portion of the assembly, and an exterior circle was formed by the women. The king, who was one of the Lees, a venerable old man, and one who looked as if he had seen upwards of 90 summers, then addressed the culprit for nearly an hour, but in a tongue that was perfectly strange to the bystanders. The address was delivered in a most impressive manner, as might be conceived by the vehemence of the gesticulations which accompanied it. None but the gipsies themselves had the slightest knowledge of the crime which had been committed by the offender, but it must have been one evidently very obnoxious to the tribe, as the act of expulsion among them is an exceedingly rare occurrence. As soon as the king had finished his speech to the condemned man, he turned round and harangued the whole of the gipsies assembled, and, expressing himself in English, informed them that Jacob Lee had been expelled from among them, that he was no longer one of the fraternity, and that he do leave the camp of the gipsies for ever. The king then advancing towards him spat upon him, and the circles which enclosed him simultaneously opened to admit of his retreating from among them, whilst they smote him with the branches of trees as he left the ground. The meeting then broke up, and the parties assembled went their different ways, some of them having come to witness the tribunal from a considerable distance. The whole ceremony, which took place under an aged oak in the forest, was a very imposing one, and being very unusual, almost an unprecedented occurrence in these parts, created an intense degree of interest among the bystanders.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—An attempt at self-destruction was made on Monday afternoon by John Martin, a man who is well known on the Brighton beach, as the master of a pleasure-boat. He had been living for several years with a woman somewhat his junior, who on Sunday morning disappeared, and at the same time missed a considerable portion of his portable property, which, on inquiry, he learned had been bestowed by her as a marriage portion on a man to whom she, on leaving the house, had immediately got married, at St. Nicholas' church. The loss of his companion, perchance of his hoardings, so preyed on his mind, that on Monday he resolved on self-destruction, by throwing himself down the well of his own house. He was observed in the act of leaping down, and a young man, a neighbour, at once volunteered to descend in the bucket. He did so accordingly, and brought up Martin, who, to the astonishment of numerous persons who had by this time congregated around the well, proved to have entirely escaped injury. The well, which is at the back of Chesterfield-street, nearly at the top of the hill above Devonshire-place, is upwards of 120 feet deep, and contained 20 feet of water.

THE GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—Towards sunset yesterday we visited the scene of the late conflagration, and feel that any attempt at description would fail in the magnitude of the area and vastness and diversity of the ruins. Some 200 men are employed in clearing Formby-street, piling the bricks, excavating, and saving the fragments of scorched cotton and some wrecks of the property. Anything like active fire has subsided, but the masses of ruin and foundations are still smoking, and probably will do so for some days to come. A current of water is continually pouring into the lower floors and cellars, from the sewers communicating with the canal, and all the disposable fire-engines are playing on the parts where indications of fire yet appear. A great quantity of cotton is constantly loading from the ruins, but in a sadly damaged condition. Some few casks of turpentine are got out, but the greater part is lost, and, it is believed, principally melted and floated down the sewer into the Mersey, where portions of it are yet cast up on the Cheshire shore. A large proportion of the bar and rod iron belonging to the British Iron Company has been got at, and, though damaged, will be far short of a total loss. But still the salvage will altogether bear an extremely small proportion to the destruction. Through the mass of ruin which remains a road is now cleared down Formby-street. At the lower part of it the two engines were overwhelmed. The wrecks of both are now recovered, and satisfactory proof afforded that no loss of life occurred in that quarter. In the excavation from the upper end of the street, one of the first objects which presented itself was one much more melancholy, in the body of poor Hodgson, the policeman. Hodgson was busy at his work, directing his branch against the angle of the warehouse which abutted on the cottages, when the building suddenly toppled over, and instantaneously buried him at his post, branch in hand. Mr. Highton, of the borough gaol, had gallantly volunteered his services in a work in which he had much experience when he formerly held a command in the police force, and shared every danger. Mr. Highton was one of the last, if not the last, person who saw him, and the body was found exactly at the spot where he indicated. He was found on his knees, with his arms extended, his branch under him. It is a consolation to believe that his death was instantaneous, for, besides fractures in his limbs, his head was literally crushed to pieces. His body, far advanced in decomposition, was removed to the deadhouse in Prince's Dock, where it now lies awaiting the inquest. Among the many claims on public gratitude, there are none stronger than those of his surviving relations. The great loss of life took place in the warehouse-sheds fronting to Neptune-street. As they were burning at one end, efforts, in a great measure successful, were perseveringly made to empty them at the other. In the further of the two warehouses, occupied by Mr. Knight, a sudden shrinking or explosion involved three labourers, who were employed in removing the goods, in the flames. Their shrieks for help were truly horrifying. Mr. Rushton, our stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Highton, governor of the borough gaol, with Mr. Whitty, and an inspector of the force, were speedily on the spot, and extricated the whole of them. They were sent to the infirmary, where two died almost immediately, and the third survived dreadfully injured.

In a warehouse-shed, further up the same street, but totally burnt, another fatal accident took place. Mr. Whitty, with a party, was busy endeavouring to save the goods, and to restrain the fire, when the end of the building gave way, and the beams fell on those below. One man literally had his head cut off, another had his thighs broken, and both bodies fell into the flames. It is incorrect that there was any effort made to save these poor men—none could be made. The brick floor of this shed is now cleared, and all that was found of their remains were a few calcined bones, and some metal articles about their persons. Mr. Whitty effected his retreat with great difficulty, and this was one of the many narrow escapes which he had on that eventful day. These are the principal of the unfortunate events which the survey of the ruins recalls. The total loss of life, we are happy to state, falls far short of rumour. It certainly does not exceed eight, and may, possibly, for any decided certain evidence that appears, be only six.—*Liverpool Journal of Monday*.

THE LATE CROPPING CASE AT DOVER.—Macdonald, the turnkey of the Dover borough gaol, tendered his resignation last week, which the justices accepted, and they will proceed to fill up the vacancy on Friday next.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On the night of Wednesday last, just at dusk, as Mr. Hopton's servant, of Dulas, was driving a gig between Landinabo and Dewchurch, he was stopped by two men, one of them holding the horse's head, while the other got into the gig and took four shillings from him; the servant had some money of his master's, but fortunately they did not find that. One of the men was a short thick man, the other tall, with black whiskers, had a fustian jacket and a black glazed hat on.—*Hereford Times*.

DARING AND EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES.—**MANCHESTER**, Sunday Night.—Two of the most daring and extensive burglaries have been committed in this town. The parties who have been plundered are Messrs. Solomons and Jacobs, pawnbrokers, Shad-hill; and Messrs. Kendall and Sons, general toy-dealers, Newall's-buildings, Market-street. This morning, about two o'clock, police constable 65, observed the door of Messrs. Solomons and Jacobs' shop half open. He alarmed the inmates, and, upon examining the premises, it was discovered that nearly 200 watches (gold and silver) had been carried off; also a quantity of silver tea and table spoons, snuff-boxes, rings, ear-rings, brooches, pencil-cases, diamonds, pistols, guard-chains, breast-pins, and a variety of other articles of a similar description. The value of the property stolen amounts to about £1000. Between six and eight o'clock this evening, during the absence of the family at church, Mr. George Kendall's house was entered, and completely stripped of almost every moveable article, including wearing apparel, watches, jewellery, cash-box, boots, &c. The value of the property carried off in this case may be about £200.

DEATH ON BOARD A STEAM-BOAT.—On Tuesday week the passengers on board the steamer running between Sheerness and London were thrown into a state of alarm, just as the vessel had left Southend for Sheerness, by the report of a soldier having died suddenly on board. The deceased, with a corporal, had been to London with a prisoner, who was found asleep on his post whilst on guard in the dockyard, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. On their return the soldiers drank so excessively of beer and spirits that they became dead drunk, and lay down to sleep, and on their being roused the private was found dead.

ANOTHER DEATH IN A PUGILISTIC FIGHT.—On Friday week, the coroner for the county of Radnor and a jury assembled, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of C. Brydges, aged 41 years, dealer in earthenware, who was killed in consequence of fighting with J. Norman. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against the latter; and the said Joseph Norman stands committed for trial at the next spring assizes for the county of Radnor. The death of Brydges occurred from one of those disgraceful scenes, a street fight. The parties fought upwards of an hour; and in that time not one of the town constables made his appearance.—*Cambrarian*.

ANOTHER FATAL FIGHT.—Wednesday week, G. Sylvester, Esq., held an inquest in Wimborne, on the body of Jos. Tucker. It appeared that on the 6th instant the deceased and his nephew, having been drinking at a public house at the common, quarrelled, and repaired to an adjoining field, called the Workhouse Tynings, to fight. The combatants, with their companions, were intoxicated; and while fighting the principals fell together into a stone quarry, and, after struggling for some time, the younger released himself from the grasp of his uncle, and inhumanly stamped upon him. Either by the fall or his subsequent treatment, many of the deceased's ribs were broken, his thigh was fractured, and he was much injured. After a protracted and careful inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the nephew, Uriah Ryall, for whose apprehension the coroner issued his warrant. He has, however, eluded the vigilance of the police.

DESTRUCTION OF MAXWELLTOWN CHAPEL BY FIRE.—We are sorry to have to record this week the total destruction of Maxwelltown chapel by fire, which occurred on Wednesday evening last. We are happy to say that the books of the Sunday school were all got out safe; the library numbers upwards of 200 volumes. The general impression here is, that the burning must have been the work of an incendiary.—*Dumfries Herald*.

HOBBLE CASE.—SUPPOSED MURDER OF TEN PERSONS BY POISON.—A considerable degree of alarm and excitement was created in the neighbourhood of Folds, Little Bolton, on Thursday week, in consequence of an inquisition held at the Crown Inn, upon the body of William Eccles, a carter, and who has hitherto borne an irreproachable character. The jury were at first summoned with an idea that it was an ordinary case of sudden death, but, from facts which afterwards transpired, the coroner deemed it necessary to have a *post mortem* examination of the body, the result of which proved that there was a large quantity of arsenic in the bowels of the deceased. The evidence already given does not implicate any individual, but, from inquiries made, there is every reason to suppose that the deceased's stepmother has been guilty of the murder. It appears that Betty, then a widow, was married about two years ago to Henry Eccles, a carter, of respectable character, who was then in the service of Mr. Hardcastle, of Firwood, but was discharged on account of some *faux pas* on the part of his wife, and has since been working at Manchester, the family remaining at Little Bolton. Shortly before her second marriage she buried two daughters, one about seven and the other about nine years of age, within a fortnight of each other, and, from the circumstance of their having died suddenly, it is now suspected that they also fell victims to her extraordinary and unaccountable predilection for poisoning. Her first husband also died suddenly, but having been unwell for some time previously there was no suspicion of foul play, although it is now hinted that he did not die from natural causes; in fact, that all her family, excepting those alive, had received a helping hand. She has been the mother of ten children, and eight of them have died suddenly; and, if we add the stepson and first husband, she may be supposed to have poisoned ten persons. On Monday morning her present husband left home to attend to his work, and remarked, "Now, Betty, look to the children while I am away, and in a week or two we will remove to Manchester." She replied, "I always do look after them," and the man went away contented; indeed, there was no reason for complaint as to harsh treatment on her part, but, on the contrary, she was always very kind to them, so far as appearances went. The following are the short particulars relative to the death of William Eccles, who was not her own child, but that of her husband by his marriage with another woman. On Monday morning week deceased went to his work at the usual hour, and continued in good spirits to work until dinner-time. When he returned from dinner he complained of great pain in his stomach, and of being sick, at the same time vomiting a greenish fluid. He left work about three o'clock, in consequence of being ill, and one of his fellow-workmen, on going home upwards of an hour afterwards, found him lying on his back in a ditch, vomiting to a great degree, and, on being questioned, he complained of great pain in his stomach and bowels. He said he had had a plum dumpling for dinner. His fellow-workman lifted him up and supported him towards home, and on their way they met deceased's stepmother. Deceased's companion requested her to take him home and give him something warm, and she replied that she would, as she had some tea ready. This evidence having been given, Mr. Taylor, the coroner, said it was clear the jury upon it could not come to any satisfactory conclusion, and he should, therefore, suggest the propriety of adjourning

the inquiry until the body should be opened and the contents of the stomach analyzed. This suggestion meeting with the concurrence of the jury, the inquest was adjourned until the following day. At the resumed inquest the coroner said, in opening the case, that he had, in consequence of information which he had received, directed the body of another child to be examined, which, having been buried some time ago, had to be exhumed. The child was named Alice, and it was suspicious, from what the mother had said, that there had been something foul connected with her death. She (the mother), on being questioned, said that deceased had been attended by a doctor in her sickness, but she did not know his name or where he lived. Mr. Taylor said, the testimony given by the medical gentlemen (Messrs. Denham and Howard) went to show that there was a large portion of arsenic in the stomachs of both bodies examined—in that of the deceased, William Eccles, as much as would cover the face of a shilling. He (the coroner) would wish the inquest to be further adjourned till Tuesday, in order that the evidence might be completed. This was complied with, and the inquiry will take place in the police-office, in order to give the opportunity of the public attending, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock. Yesterday the bodies of three other children were exhumed. The one was named Hannah Haslam, aged six years, and buried on the 9th of October, 1810; the other, Ann Haslam, aged four years, buried the 3d of December, 1810; and the other, Richard Haslam, aged sixteen months, buried March, 1810. The prisoner, Betty Eccles (for she is now in confinement), denies that she ever had a child named Ann. The prisoner in March last was nurse to a child of Mr. James Haywood, of Bradshaw, which, it is to be feared, also met its death by poison. On the Saturday preceding the death of this child the prisoner went to Mr. Haywood, and requested him to let her have two flock beds, as she was desirous to take lodgers, and wished to have this accommodation. Mr. Haywood told her to call on the following Monday, which she did, and received the beds, and the condition was, payment was to be made for them out of what was given for nursing the child. On the following day the child died, and prisoner has not yet paid for the beds, and the presumption is she put the child out of the way to avoid payment. About five or six weeks ago the prisoner purchased a pennyworth of arsenic at the shop of Mr. Moscrop, druggist, Folds-road, alleging that it was for the purpose of poisoning mice. Mr. Moscrop, with laudable caution, at first refused to let the prisoner have the poison, and would not do so until she brought with her another person as witness. Prisoner left the shop and shortly returned with another woman, and Mr. Moscrop then supplied her with the arsenic, which he folded in two papers, and wrote in legible characters on the cover "Poison." Search has been made in the prisoner's house, but no arsenic found. Mr. Taylor has been exceedingly vigilant during the inquiries, and too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Inspector Harris for his exertions in finding out and furnishing information bearing upon the inquest. The bodies of the two children interred two years ago were exhumed yesterday, and the contents of their stomachs analyzed by Mr. H. Watson, and we are informed that one of them was found to have been poisoned. The appearances in the other bespoke something of the kind, but no definite conclusion could be made upon the subject. We should suppose that there never was, in this country, such a wanton and cold-blooded number of murders without cause. She was not in distress; had not quarrelled with them; and, what is more, could not have done it for the sake of money, as they did not belong to any burial society.

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THE COAL-MINES OF LANCASHIRE.—It has been calculated that the available coal-beds in Lancashire amount, in weight, to the enormous sum of 8,400,000,000 tons; the total annual consumption of this coal, it has been estimated, amounts to 3,400,120 tons. Hence it is inferred that the coal-field of Lancashire, at the present rate of consumption, will last 2,470 years.—*Preston Chronicle*.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT NEWCASTLE.—Thursday, Sept. 29.—The grand musical festival commenced on Tuesday morning, and will terminate this day, the performances being alternately at St. Nicholas' Church in the morning, and at the theatre in the evening. It is upwards of 14 years since the last musical festival was held in Newcastle. Their selections of music have been of the highest cast, and the performers engaged have been of standing reputation. The morning performances, consisting of sacred music, took place in St. Nicholas' Church, which had undergone extensive alterations in the interior in order to adapt it for the purpose. The theatre in the evening was not so well attended as was anticipated, but the company was highly respectable. The whole stage was fitted up as an orchestra, and when filled by the various performers it had a very elegant appearance. The theatre yesterday evening was well attended, and the performances passed off with great *éclat*. The company this day was more numerous than on either of the two preceding days. The service in the church did not commence till half-past 11 o'clock, having been deferred for half an hour, in order that the Duke of Cambridge, who is on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, might be present at the performance of *The Messiah*.

IRELAND.

His Excellency the Earl De Grey, and suite, arrived in her Majesty's mail-packet Medusa, at Kingstown, at six o'clock on Monday morning. On the vessel entering the harbour, and on his Excellency's landing, salutes were fired by the Shamrock revenue brig, Lieutenant Keeling, R.N., commander. The distinguished party immediately proceeded to the Vice-Regal Lodge in the Phoenix-park.

THE LATE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—A requisition appears in the papers, signed by the most eminent attorneys and solicitors of Ireland, of all creeds, political and religious, convening a general meeting of the profession, to be held on Wednesday, the 2nd of November, being the first day of term, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of the late Sir Michael O'Loughlin. The funeral of this lamented judge will, it is said, be a public one. The procession is to set out from Marlborough-street Roman Catholic Chapel on Wednesday next, and proceed on its route to the family burying-place, in the county Clare. The late Master of the Rolls had his life insured for the sum of £25,000. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, now Sir Coleman O'Loughlin, who, although but very recently called to the bar, has given promise of future eminence in the profession of which his father was so illustrious an ornament.

LETTERKENNY.—An inquiry here respecting the existence of ribbonism in the revenue police is daily being invested with more importance. There is no knowing when this protracted inquiry may close, as Dr. M'Gettigan, the Roman Catholic Bishop, came in yesterday, with twenty-one of his clergymen, from the several parishes in which detachments of the revenue police are stationed, to give testimony for the defence, as the population of the county are alleged to have originated the guilt, and introduced it into the police force. On Sunday, at four o'clock in the morning, Mr. Wood, head Commissioner of Excise, from London, reached here with Colonel Brereton, chief Inspector of the Revenue Police, from Dublin, to watch the progress of the trial.

COMMITTAL OF A POOR-LAW GUARDIAN FOR FORGERY.—Committed to the gaol of Longford, on the 23rd of September, Thomas Bracken, charged on the oath of Thomas Clarke that he forged the name of the said Thomas Clarke to a bill of exchange of £65, and which was passed to the National Bank of Athlone on the 14th or 15th of June last.

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On Tuesday the adjourned inquest was held on three of the bodies, when evidence was adduced which satisfied the jury in returning a verdict of wilful murder against the party charged. The prisoner, Betty Eccles, was brought into court. She manifested considerable indifference at the charges brought against her, and did not seem in the least affected by the horrid details of the case. [The evidence on the present occasion was to the same effect as the foregoing.] The coroner then briefly summed up the case to the jury, who, after a consultation of about ten minutes, found a verdict of "Wilful murder against the prisoner, for having caused the death of William Eccles, Alice Haslam, and Nancy Haslam, by the administration of arsenic." She, on being committed, coolly turned to the jury and thanked them for their kindness, and was then removed amid the hooting of the crowd.

THE COAL-MINES OF LANCASHIRE.—It has been calculated that the available coal-beds in Lancashire amount, in weight, to the enormous sum of 8,400,000,000 tons; the total annual consumption of this coal, it has been estimated, amounts to 3,400,120 tons. Hence it is inferred that the coal-field of Lancashire, at the present rate of consumption, will last 2,470 years.—*Preston Chronicle*.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT NEWCASTLE.—Thursday, Sept. 29.—The grand musical festival commenced on Tuesday morning, and will terminate this day, the performances being alternately at St. Nicholas' Church in the morning, and at the theatre in the evening. It is upwards of 14 years since the last musical festival was held in Newcastle. Their selections of music have been of the highest cast, and the performers engaged have been of standing reputation. The morning performances, consisting of sacred music, took place in St. Nicholas' Church, which had undergone extensive alterations in the interior in order to adapt it for the purpose. The theatre in the evening was not so well attended as was anticipated, but the company was highly respectable. The whole stage was fitted up as an orchestra, and when filled by the various performers it had a very elegant appearance. The theatre yesterday evening was well attended, and the performances passed off with great *éclat*. The company this day was more numerous than on either of the two preceding days. The service in the church did not commence till half-past 11 o'clock, having been deferred for half an hour, in order that the Duke of Cambridge, who is on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, might be present at the performance of *The Messiah*.

IRELAND.

His Excellency the Earl De Grey, and suite, arrived in her Majesty's mail-packet Medusa, at Kingstown, at six o'clock on Monday morning. On the vessel entering the harbour, and on his Excellency's landing, salutes were fired by the Shamrock revenue brig, Lieutenant Keeling, R.N., commander. The distinguished party immediately proceeded to the Vice-Regal Lodge in the Phoenix-park.

THE LATE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—A requisition appears in the papers, signed by the most eminent attorneys and solicitors of Ireland, of all creeds, political and religious, convening a general meeting of the profession, to be held on Wednesday, the 2nd of November, being the first day of term, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of the late Sir Michael O'Loughlin. The funeral of this lamented judge will, it is said, be a public one. The procession is to set out from Marlborough-street Roman Catholic Chapel on Wednesday next, and proceed on its route to the family burying-place, in the county Clare. The late Master of the Rolls had his life insured for the sum of £25,000. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, now Sir Coleman O'Loughlin, who, although but very recently called to the bar, has given promise of future eminence in the profession of which his father was so illustrious an ornament.

LETTERKENNY.—An inquiry here respecting the existence of ribbonism in the revenue police is daily being invested with more importance. There is no knowing when this protracted inquiry may close, as Dr. M'Gettigan, the Roman Catholic Bishop, came in yesterday, with twenty-one of his clergymen, from the several parishes in which detachments of the revenue police are stationed, to give testimony for the defence, as the population of the county are alleged to have originated the guilt, and introduced it into the police force. On Sunday, at four o'clock in the morning, Mr. Wood, head Commissioner of Excise, from London, reached here with Colonel Brereton, chief Inspector of the Revenue Police, from Dublin, to watch the progress of the trial.

COMMITTAL OF A POOR-LAW GUARDIAN FOR FORGERY.—Committed to the gaol of Longford, on the 23rd of September, Thomas Bracken, charged on the oath of Thomas Clarke that he forged the name of the said Thomas Clarke to a bill of exchange of £65, and which was passed to the National Bank of Athlone on the 14th or 15th of June last.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

LAWS OF GARDENS.

Annual roots and flowers planted in a garden may be removed by any tenant, and so may young fruit-trees and shrubs in the garden or nursery of a person to whom the same has been let for the purpose of sale.—*2 East's Reports*, p. 88. But unless a garden, or orchard, or other land, has been so let as nursery ground, no tenant can, as between him and the landlord, remove any flower, root, tree, or shrub, not strictly an annual, or not usually taken up at one season of the year and replanted at another; and if without authority he should remove the same, he would be liable to an action for the waste. And if a tenant, of any description, has made strawberry-beds, he cannot, either before or at the expiration of his tenancy, and whilst they are likely to continue productive, remove or destroy the same, without being liable to an action for injury to the landlord or succeeding tenant.—*1 Campbell's Reports*, p. 227.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than those of the other sex is attributed to the friction of the tongue upon them. But, according to the *Hartford Courier*, it is owing to the sweetness of their lips, as it is a fact (well established by every body's saying so), that sweet things rot the teeth.

COINING.



VIEW OF NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE.

The interest of the public has been, within the last few days, attracted towards Newcastle, in consequence of its having, following the example of Norwich and Worcester, become the animated scene of one of those superb musical festivals which, while they promote the interests of charity, and are conducted with due solemnity and pious reverence, in so far as the religious portion of the ceremonial is concerned, tend also to promote civilisation in their particular locality, and, by drawing visitors to it from all quarters of the kingdom, give an impetus to the action of trade, and a spur to the innocent gaiety and enterprise of all who reside near. In the instance of the Newcastle Festival, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was one of the illustrious patrons, taking the warmest interest in its success, as he ever does in that of every grand and beautiful musical celebration. We shall perhaps not be blamed for selecting the week in which the event occurred to add to our list of provincial cities—that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Newcastle, at the present day, is a great commercial town, and the centre of an important mining district. An historian has observed that "the coal trade hath made this town to flourish in all trades;" and, in addition to this, it has for several generations been a valuable nursery for hardy and skilful British seamen. Besides coals, the exports are cinders, glass, earthenware, cast and wrought iron and steel; pig, sheet, and red and white lead; lead shot, painters' colours, tar, copperas, sal-ammoniac, lamp-black, grind-stones, flag-stones, fire-stones, bricks, canvass, soap, &c. The principal articles of import are corn, clover and other seeds, flax, hemp, linen yarn, wine, spirits, fruit, sugar, tobacco, barilla, butter, cheese, tallow, hides, skins, oak bark, coffee, mahogany and other woods, staves, iron, &c. The manufactures of Newcastle and its vicinity are numerous and extensive—the iron and glass works are the most prominent; the latter particularly are of high importance to the national interest, as they contribute an immense duty to the revenue. The foundries, soaperies, breweries, potteries, roperies, sail-cloth manufactures, and tanneries are of great magnitude. The chimneys of several of the salt, lead, and chemical works are very lofty—one of them being two hundred and fifty-seven feet high, and a shot tower one hundred and seventy-five feet high. There are corn, mustard, and paper mills, malt-kilns, and colour and glue manufactories.

No fewer than thirty-six royal charters have been received by Newcastle from various successive monarchs, commencing with the

one conferred by William Rufus in 1037—the last was granted by James I. in 1604: all these have been superseded by the Municipal Reform Act passed in 1833, which vested the government in a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors, with the usual assistant officers, under the style of "the mayor and burgesses of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne;" the same act divided the borough into seven wards, and provided it with a commission of the peace, under which the usual courts are held. The judges for the circuit preside here at the county assizes in March and August. Quarter sessions are regularly held before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen; a court of requests, for disposing of claims under forty shillings, sits monthly; a mayor's court, for determining civil actions between freemen only, is held every Monday; and a county court, before the under sheriff, every fourth Wednesday: a court of common council, court of guild, and a court of admiralty, likewise exercise their functions. Newcastle returns two members to Parliament, and is a polling station at the election of representatives for the southern division of the county. The limits of the borough are by the Boundary Act defined to comprise the town and county of the town of Newcastle, and the several townships of Byker, Heaton, Jesmond, Westgate, and Elswick.

The public buildings, exclusive of those appropriated to divine worship, are the Exchange, on Sand-hill, a spacious stone edifice; the Merchants' Court, at the east end of the Guildhall; the Custom-house, on the quay, presenting a handsome stone front; and the Royal Arcade, erected a few years since: the latter is the most splendid public structure of the kind in the kingdom, and contains a joint-stock bank, savings' bank, post-office, commercial club rooms, news rooms, excise and stamp offices, and numerous well-arranged suites of chambers, occupied by professional persons. The new prison, a massive pile, stands in Carliol-croft, and its appearance is truly indicative of its uses. The places of amusement are the theatre, in Mosley-street; the assembly-rooms, in Westgate-street; the racquet court, behind the assembly-rooms; the circus and riding-school, in the Forth; and the public walk called the Forth, a delightful and healthful promenade. In the middle of June races are annually held on the town moor, about a mile and a half north of the Exchange. The institutions, religious, literary, and philosophical, &c., are numerous in this town—affording by their existence, and the liberal and enlightened manner in which they are supported, ample testimony that commercial pursuits do not exclusively engross the attention of the inhabitants of Newcastle.



PORTRAIT OF GRACE DARLING.

Here is a portrait of Grace Darling, whose heroic nobility of heart and conduct in saving her fellow-creatures in a great crisis of danger from a dreadful wreck will hardly have faded from the recollection of those who are stirred by the contemplation of glorious instances of virtue and courage. The public interest, moreover, has been brought back to the young heroine by a report which has gone the round of the papers that she had lately died. The fact, however, is not so, as the following paragraph (from a correspondent) will imply:

"This heroic girl is now residing with her father in the romantic town of Alnwick, in Northumberland, which is not very far distant from the scene of her exploit. She is not in possession of good health; indeed the inhabitants of Alnwick say she is 'come there to die.' Judging from her appearance, the 'consummation' predicted by them is, alas! not far from accomplishment. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, whose princely domain at Alnwick must be familiar to many of our readers, have shown her many and repeated acts of kindness, and, in any case where advice has been required by her on any particular subject, she has sought and obtained it from the noble duke, whose kindness to her is the theme of much praise. Mr. Darling himself is a man seemingly of much greater respectability than would be supposed from his appearance in the various engravings descriptive of the wreck of the Forfarshire. He himself states that so hopeless did he consider the attempt to save the sufferers, that but from the very strenuous solicitations of his daughter he would have deemed the attempt futile. The circumstance of the late Mr. Yates having offered Grace Darling a considerable sum of money if she would sit in a mimic boat, and be drawn about the stage of the Adelphi Theatre, is well known in the locality of her present residence, and her refusal thus to render herself a public spectacle has tended yet to raise her higher in the estimation of her friends and neighbours."

We need not here go into a repetition of the many affecting circumstances connected with the wreck of the Forfarshire steamer, an event which was recorded in all the forms of public intelligence, poetry, and art; but as we have in our possession a few verses of a poem, by popular writer, written to illustrate a beautiful painting of the reception of the sufferers into the lighthouse by Grace Darling and her friends, it may not be inopportune to present them here to our readers:

THE INTERIOR OF THE FERN LIGHTHOUSE AFTER THE WRECK OF THE FORFARSHIRE STEAMER.

The lighthouse, from the heart of storm,
Looks down the dark wild waves,
Where, 'mid a crash of wreck, the sea
Is portioning its graves!
Where mortal hearts are quail'd in death,
By Heaven's avenging rod,
And howl, and groan, and shriek, and prayers,
Mount up the waves to God!

To God, who through the tempest pours
His gleam of mercy there:
The pillar of the rock sends forth
His answer to the prayer!
A skiff, that two fine spirits guide,
Goes dashing up the wave,
For human love, to sink, or else,
For human love—to save!

Tis done! around the lighthouse rock
The storm has hushed its din,
And here the painter's master spell
Unfolds the scene within;
As hero deeds exalt the heart,
Or tears bring woe relief,
A group for pity, or for pride,
For glory or for grief!

The gentle girl, of lofty soul
Though of a lowly birth,
Whose proud old father's face shines full
Of venerable worth;
The maiden whose unquailing heart
Storm could not daunt with death;
But when youth, hope, and love, and life,
Hung quivering by her breath—
Cried, "Save or perish!" and went forth,
Call'd by the wail of woe,
Breasted the billows mad, and braved
The roaring gulf below:
She who, amidst the tempest, shone,
The angel of the wave,
Stands, pure and beautiful, to soothe
Whom she was bold to save!

BOASTING.—Make up your mind never to be outdone by a boaster. If such-a-one says, with an air of superiority, that he keeps a yacht, directly affirm that you have a man-of-war of your own private property. It is equally serviceable to drop as much below the mark as to soar above it; and when you hear a "fine" man at an evening party lament aloud that "his fellow has not brought his cab," be very polite, and tell him you expect your private truck every moment, when part of it is entirely at his service.



SUNDERLAND BRIDGE.

This magnificent work of art is wholly composed of iron, and has, very deservedly, become a boasted possession with the good folks of Sunderland. It was a stupendous undertaking, and evinces the spirit of its daring architect, and the enterprising character of the citizens who suggested the erection. The bridge is thrown over the Wear, and forms one magnificent arch, describing a stretch of 230 feet 8 inches. The arch, at its centre, is elevated 100 feet above

the surface of the river at lowest ebb tide; and vessels of 300 tons burthen might safely pass under it by striking their to'-gallants. Last week it was the chosen instrument of self-murder to a suicide, whose fate went the round of our broadsheet-contemporaries, and who met his doom by leaping from the highest point of Sunderland Bridge.



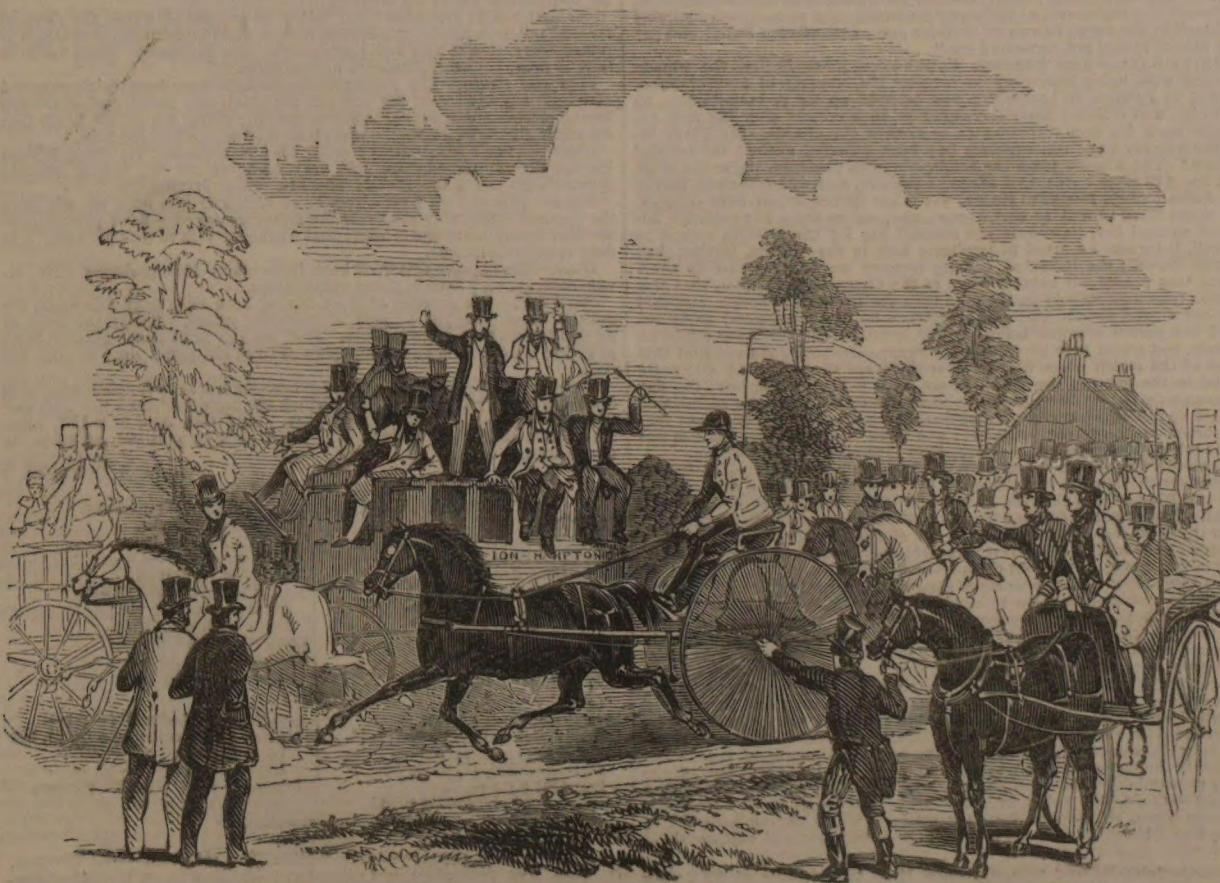
SCENE FROM THE DRAMA OF GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

Here is a little episode of grouping from Mr. Mark Lemon's pretty drama of *Grandfather Whitehead*, in which Farren is nightly performing with so much exquisite tenderness and natural truth. Our artist has chosen one of the playful moments of the affecting narrative wherein the old man is putting on the "armour of youth," and thinks he can disport it like a kitten with his grandson, and be sprightly as a little child. How he chuckles with delight, and yet trembles with feebleness, as the merry laughing boy imprisons him in his hoop; and is, even with his infant powers, strong enough to drag the unresisting old gentleman, half staggeringly, about the room. And there is as much joyous innocence, reader, in the old man as in the noisy urchin. He loves all the world; he laughs with everybody's happiness; he weeps with everybody's woe; he is always making sacrifices for others; and, although stricken by the world sorely, he seems to have lived in it only to learn the art of being good. There is not one touch of worldliness, wickedness, anger, or revenge in all his human nature. In itself this is a beautiful character; but Farren clothes it in the poetry of the affection, from which the heart cannot break away. He makes around his audience, through the whole performance, one perpetual rainbow of smiles and tears; the emotion of the listener and the gazer never rests; it varies and changes from first to last; it gladdens, touches, sometimes agitates; but to the fall of the curtain it is emotion still. The little drama conveys a good moral too, and teaches one of those lessons that do honour to the stage. One of the next best characters in the piece, after the "old man eloquent," and his gentle grandchildren, is that of *Bob Lincoln*, a clerk in an attorney's office, or, as his master calls him, "a gentleman at a guinea a week." This part is undertaken by Webster, who plays it with much vivacity, and throws into it more spirit than the mere sketch would of itself seem to possess. The portrait of him which we give below is merely introduced as *à propos* to his present performance. We shall, on some future occasion, present him to our readers in a more important character, and with such notice as from his position as a manager, and

his merits as an actor, the public will have a right to claim at our hands.



PORTRAIT OF WEBSTER.



PORTRAIT OF CONFIDENCE AT THE WINNING-POST.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

The great match between the celebrated American horse Con-

fidence, the property of Mr. Gill, and the American grey, the property of Mr. North, over two miles in harness, for 100 sovereigns

a side, came off on Sunbury-common last Monday afternoon, witnessed by a large and fashionable sporting company. The race was very nearly won by the grey, which kept ahead for the first 1½ miles, when, breaking into a canter, and Mr. North seeing the impossibility of recovering the ground, pulled up, and walked gently up to the winning post—Confidence thus winning the match.

If *Confidence* was owned by *North*,
And pledged by him to trot,
It only proved, ere he went forth,
What *Confidence* he'd got!

But when from *North* to *South* the news
That he had won rang through,
"Tis odd," to say men could but choose,
What *Confidence* will do!"

FLORICULTURE.

THE HONEYSUCKLE.
(*Caprifolium*.)

The Honeysuckle, called also the Woodbine, is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful and fragrant flowers which adorn our land. Its botanical name, *caprifolium*, or the goat-leaved, is derived from its tendency to climb rapidly over everything which is placed within its reach; and this circumstance, added to the simple beauty of its flowers, and the exquisite fragrance of its blossoms, renders it valuable in the garden, shrubbery, and against walls, arbours, or trunks of trees. In the country the honeysuckle is a favourite decoration to the cottage-door, and confers upon those humble dwellings a character of cheerfulness unknown in other lands.

The Honeysuckle then, or Woodbine, is a climbing plant, belonging to the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, twining chiefly over trees or against walls or arbours. The honeysuckle follows the sun, and has therefore a tendency to climb in a spiral direction from right to left, which requires to be accommodated. It bears pruning well; but is very liable to the attacks of various insects, such as aphides, caterpillar, and hawk-moth, the last frequenting it for the honey which it obtains from the flowers. It commences flowering in May, and continues to put forth its blossoms till the end of autumn.

The honeysuckle may be raised from seeds, but these should not be sown until the autumn, after they are ripe, otherwise they will not come up the first year. It may also be propagated by cuttings, but these are apt to rot from water lodging in their tubular stems. In order to avoid this, some gardeners place both ends of the cutting in the ground, allowing the portion between the two extremities to bend over in the form of an arch, and this we believe to be the best way.

In the language of flowers, the honeysuckle is the mark of generous and devoted affection. Weakness is fond of strength, and often delights in lending to the latter its own graces. Thus the honeysuckle lovingly entwines the gnarled trunk of an aged oak with its supple and delicate arms. It would seem as if the tender shrub, while climbing upwards, was striving to surpass in height the monarch of the forest; soon, however, as though finding its efforts useless, it droops gracefully down, and encircles the brow of his friend with elegant festoons of fragrant flowers.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Oct. 5, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Imagine a London linendraper offering a lady an inspection of his album. Yet such is the case at one of the most splendid establishments at Paris. No sooner has the fair visitor in search of novelties entered the shop of M. Gazelin, where silks, satins, étoffes de fantaisie, and stuffs brocaded in gold or

silver throng upon the wondering eye with all the profusion and splendour of the Persian bazaars, as described in the "Arabian Nights"—no sooner, I say, has the fair visitant expressed her wish for new fashions, than a splendidly bound *album*, or *livre des échantillons*, is placed before her by an attendant youth. Here in each page is set down a *catégorie* of silks in all shades, colours, and diversity of patterns. Here is a leaf on which you will find the most brilliant *parures*—silks whose richness is fitted to endure the blaze of wax-lights, or those which are so becoming for morning visits or promenades. As you turn over the leaves you may imagine you see the various changes of life. On this page are a hundred dresses to choose from for a ball; on the next another hundred for dinner parties and theatres; and here, each on their own page and under their own head, dresses *a discretion, pour la promenade, pour les visites, pour les réunions chez roi, pour les robes négligées, les robes de chambre, les toilettes de jeune fille, &c., &c., &c.*, through all the multifarious distinctions into which the Parisian belle subdivides the one dowdy word "dress" of the sober-minded and badly-dressed Englishwoman.

But let me select a few of the new fabrics for the benefit of your fair readers, and the enlightenment of the dull minds of your London drapers. Thus, first, *le damas point d'Angleterre*, which unites the freshness, the coolness of lace to the sumptuousness of damask. It is excessively elegant: the lightest, the most vapoury designs of our veils are here worked like fine net-work over a ground of lilac, rose-colour, or blue. This is one of the prettiest eccentricities of the fashions. Second, *le royal Louis XV.* is a *tissu croisé* of a blue, rose, or maize-coloured ground, on which are scattered in silk of a silver blond the most beautiful designs of that epoch. Lace of the Louis Quinze period is considered necessary to harmonize with this brilliant *parure*. And so on might I run through a long catalogue; but as you have advised me not to exceed a column, as one twentieth only of your thirty thousand subscribers can be supposed to be interested in flounces, I shall briefly close by saying that embroidered silks, brocades, and velvets braided, in the most profuse manner, will form the staple of fashion both for morning as well as evening dresses this winter. Take an instance in the charming *robe de chambre* in the sketch of the fair Hortense de B—, which I now send you. It is a morning robe of pearl-grey silk, put on over another morning robe of white muslin. The body opens with *épaules* from the waist to the shoulder, richly braided, over which falls the lace ruff of the body of the robe, cut also to open from the waist to the shoulder. The silk pelisse (shall I call it?) is braided *en soutache* down the sides and round the edge of the skirt, and lined inside with rose colour. There is an edging on the side of bouillons of fringe; the sleeves are braided richly in the same pattern; they are short and open, hooked up to show the rose-coloured lining, and worn short, reaching halfway down the arm below the elbow. Thus the sleeve of the white muslin robe, tightened by a band at the wrist and terminating with a lace cuff, peeps out coquettishly, while a lace border to the stomacher of the petticoat, which is shown through the corsage, being open, and the broad lace flounce which flows gracefully round the bottom, give an air of coolness, elegance, and morning ease to this charming costume, which is considered in Paris the perfection of a morning toilette. I hope your fair readers will not forget to notice in the other figure the piquante effect of the coquettish bow under the chin: this is almost the only novelty in the getting up of bonnets. Marabout feathers have, as you see, flirted again into fashion. A red coloured silk dress with four flounces of fringe, and a shawl of Cachemire Lahore, of a blue colour, with a border of a bright pattern, complete this quiet but elegant costume for walking. Black is still the favourite colour for scarfs. Pelerines and cardinals of velvet, richly embroidered, and lined with levantine of bright colour, are fashionable. Camails are worn very large, and for these velvet has the preference. And now reminding your fair readers that the words "for velvet braiding, for silk brocading," contain all that can be said of the fashions for the present.

JULIE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—TUESDAY.
(Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.)

IN RE JOHN STAMFORD.

The bankrupt was described as an architect, of Pall Mall, but it also appeared in the course of his previous examinations that he was also a dealer in pictures, and had assigned over his premises in Pall Mall to a person who had immediately set sail for Madeira, and had not since been heard of. A copy of the assignment was found tied up in a bundle of rags, and the discovery of these circumstances led to the further proceedings being adjourned to this day, which was fixed for his audit, and final adjourned examination. When the case was called on, a turnkey from the Fleet prison handed in a certificate from the bankrupt, stating that, in consequence of ill health, he would not be able to attend the court to-day. The learned Commissioner repeated the great dissatisfaction he felt with the conduct of the bankrupt, who kept no books, and produced no vouchers, and furnished no balance sheet that could be relied upon. Under such circumstances, it would be his duty at once to adjourn him *sine die*. From the peculiar concoction of the debts and liabilities, their amount could not be ascertained, although known to be considerable; but there is not a farthing of assets.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Oct. 1.

AN OXONIAN.—William Hamilton, a graduate of Oxford, was opposed by tailors in Maddox-street. The insolvent, who was before the court the previous day, owed £795, the greater portion incurred at Oxford whilst a student. He was at college six years, and left two years ago, being now twenty-six. He admitted that when he contracted the debt with the opposing creditors he owed about £500 at Oxford. At college he was allowed £100 a year by his father, and had made about £70 per annum from scholarships and exhibitions. A creditor complained that the insolvent obtained clothes from them in five months to the amount of £58 10s., which he considered very extravagant for a person in his situation. He was introduced to them by a customer, and made no payment.—The Chief Commissioner asked the insolvent the reason he had not taken his degree before the time he had mentioned.—The insolvent said his debts at Oxford prevented him. He likewise mentioned the facility of credit afforded to students.—The Chief Commissioner expressed his belief in both statements. He thought the debt with the opposing creditors had been incurred without reasonable means of payment, because the involvements of the party were known to himself and his source of income.—It was urged on the part of the insolvent that the complainant had not made proper inquiries of the insolvent; and the creditor, on being asked by the Court, said he could not think of insulting a gentleman by asking such a question.—The Chief Commissioner said there was a good deal in the answer, and singularly enough it was the same made to him by his own tailor, whom he had employed for forty years, and who resided in the same neighbourhood as the creditor.—The Court deferred judgment until to-day, in the hope of an arrangement being made, and it was now stated that the opposing party was satisfied by an arrangement with the insolvent's father. The Court said the complaint was of a personal character, and the creditor having retired therefrom, the insolvent would be discharged.—In this case the Chief Commissioner mentioned that he had received a letter from the insolvent's father. He condemned the practice of sending letters to persons who were judicially to hear cases.

TUESDAY.

David De Lara applied to be discharged under the act. He was unposed. The insolvent, who was of the Jewish persuasion, stated that he was a sealing-wax manufacturer in Houndsditch. He had invented the "self-igniting sealing-wax," a specimen of which he had the honour of presenting to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who gave him in return an order for £20, viz., £15 from her Majesty, and £5 from her Royal Consort. The box in which he presented the article had cost him about ten guineas. He had lost about £30 in bringing the invention to perfection. He had sold some of it to the trade, but it had not taken with the public as it was rather too expensive. After some further examination respecting property, the case was adjourned till Thursday to produce a witness, and the insolvent's bail enlarged.

IN RE JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

John Cunningham was opposed by Mr. Nichols for Mr. Goodman, bill discounter; by Mr. Cresswell for Jacob Ashenden, a jeweller, of George-street, Edinburgh; and by Mr. Sandford for Messrs. Luce and Stephens, the former an innkeeper at Hampton Court, and the latter a corn-dealer at Hounslow. He was supported by Mr. Messrs. Cooke and Woodruffe. This insolvent, a young man of fashionable exterior, was a lieutenant in the 11th Hussars, and the eldest son of James Cunningham, Esq., of Rodney-place, Clifton, near Bristol, an extensive West India merchant and proprietor. His schedule exhibited debts amounting in the aggregate to £17,260 10s. Id.

for £5,533 4s. of which no consideration had been received. Amongst the items were incidental expenses consequent upon his first entry into the army £1500. The great proportion of his debts were incurred within the last two or three years, during which time he has indulged in extreme extravagance, occasionally sporting a four-in-hand drag, keeping race horses, and a numerous pack of hounds, expending about £400 per annum, while his regimental pay as a lieutenant amounted to only £160 per annum, and his allowance from his father £360 a year. To supply himself with means he applied to several bill brokers, who lent him money at most extravagant rates of interest. In some instances he received in cash about one-half the amount of his promissory notes, and in others not even that. His father, who has a numerous family, paid his debts on several occasions, the last of which was in 1841, and then declared that he never would pay them again, and accordingly when the state of his son's affairs was laid before him, he peremptorily ordered him to sell his commission and take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, both as a punishment to himself and to those who had pandered to and encouraged his reckless extravagance. The father made a distinction between the several kinds of debts due by the insolvent, resolving to pay those that appeared to him to have been fairly and honourably contracted, and where due caution seemed to have been used by the creditor. The insolvent's commission and the whole of his effects were disposed of, and the produce paid into court to the amount of £1978. After a full investigation of the grounds of the opposition and of the details of the case, Mr. Commissioner Harris said, that of all species of gambling, that of advancing money to young men under circumstances like the present was the worst. In the second opposition, where it appeared that no unfair advantage was taken, it was very properly settled. With respect to the other two creditors who opposed, the innkeeper and the other, they should both have presented their bills from time to time, and if they were not paid, they had no business to go on. Extreme extravagance had characterised the conduct of the insolvent. That day would affect all his prospects in life, and no doubt he would remember it with deep humiliation. Taking into consideration all the facts of the case, he should declare the insolvent entitled to the benefit of the act.—The insolvent then deposited to the truth of his schedule in the usual form.—Mr. Commissioner Harris reminded him that the whole of his property to the day of his death would be subject to his present liabilities, and then ordered him to be discharged.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday a big, lazy, able-bodied fellow, named John Williams, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having obstructed the pavement by collecting a crowd, and selling counterfeit sovereigns. A policeman observed the prisoner in the midst of a number of people, some of whom evidently acted as blinds to the fellow, while he sold what he called good sovereigns "for sixpence and a shilling a piece." Those who were in league with the prisoner pretended to be enraptured with the purchases of sovereigns which they made, and said they believed them to be genuine, and pretended to buy more. The number of fools gathered together was still greater than the number of rogues, and men of business were obliged to walk out in the carriage-way to please the idle vagabonds who blocked up the pathway. The policeman, who exercised his office mildly, had followed the sovereign-seller to the extent of his beat, and finding that the nuisance was by no means abated, and that it was likely, if permitted to continue, to work double injury, took the prisoner into custody. The prisoner handed over fifteen counterfeits to the officer, when he informed him that he had been in the habit of disposing of such articles, and of course without considering that there was the least offence in carrying on such a business. The following is a description of the counterfeits:—On the obverse was a very good likeness of the Queen; and on the reverse, a Hanoverian soldier on horseback, trampling a dragon, with the words "To Hanover."—The Lord Mayor remarked that mischief might be done with the counterfeits among the ignorant.—The policeman said the prisoner, in walking round amongst the mob, recommending his sovereigns, cried out that he did not care whether people would have them or not, and that they were all good sovereigns.—The Lord Mayor: Well, Mr. Williams, what have you to say to this charge of collecting a crowd for the sale of counterfeits?—Prisoner: Say, my lord! why, I get my living by counterfeits.—The Lord Mayor: I have no doubt of it; but you have gone too far here. Prisoner: For the last six or seven years I have got my living by selling articles of the kind; and no more than a dozen people were near to me.—The Lord Mayor: You are fined £5 for causing the obstruction. The prisoner laughed at the idea of paying £5, and was committed to hard labour in Bridewell for a month.

A young man, named John Weeks, was charged with having had in his possession a gallon of foreign brandy, upon which duty had not been paid. The vessel in which the brandy was contained was made of tin, and fitted to the chest as closely as a waistcoat. A tidewaiter saw the defendant go ashore at Fresh-Wharf from the City of London Calais steamer, and suspecting that he was charged with liquor, intimated as much to him. The defendant denied that he had anything of the kind about him, and resisted the officer, who, however, secured him, and deprived him of his treasure. The defendant expressed a wish to throw the officer into the water.—The solicitor to the Customs said the commissioners were determined to go for the large penalty of £100 in this case, as the defendant had resisted the officer.—The defendant was then committed in default of the payment of the fine.

Messrs. Morris, coal-merchants, were summoned by the Lightermen's Protective Society, at the Three Crowns, Dowgate-hill, for the violation of the act 7th and 8th of George IV., cap. 75, by which persons using barges are compellable to register them. Mr. Child, of the firm of Wire and Child, said the defendants were charged with being the owners of, and with having navigated, a barge without registering their names and places of abode, and the name of the vessel, in the books of the Watermen's Company.—The beadle of the Watermen's Company proved, by referring to the books, that the terms of the act had not been complied with. The defendants stated (and no doubt was entertained of the truth of the statement) that they considered they had done all that was necessary by having the number of the vessel entered.—Mr. Child said the society merely sought a nominal conviction, as they were convinced the defendants erred unintentionally.

Messrs. Dalton, also respectable coal-merchants, were charged with similar violation of the act. They pleaded guilty, being ignorant of the law. The Lord Mayor said the defendants must have fallen into this error from the want of knowledge of the provisions of the act, and that a nominal conviction would answer in both cases.—Mr. Child said the society he represented wished for nothing else in the cases of such defendants. He then read the clause of the act, which he trusted would in future be particularly attended to, as it was of much greater importance than it appeared to be in relation to the trading matters carried on in the river Thames. The clause stated, that "if any such lighter, barge, or other craft shall be worked or navigated, without being registered, or without the number and names being painted and legible, the owner or owners shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum of money not exceeding 40s."

CLERKENWELL.—ON PRESTON ROBBERY.—Eliza Bailey, the woman charged with being concerned in robbing Mr. Marquis, of Accrington, of £1990, at Preston, in Lancashire, was brought up for re-examination, on Saturday, and William Farrell, charged as an accessory after the fact, appeared upon his own recognition to answer the charge.—Mr. Trail inquired whether any fresh evidence had been collected against the accused parties? The witness from the public-house in Cheshire, where the £100 and the £10 notes were found after the robbery, and which formed part of the stolen money, identified Bailey, yet other parties might have dropped the notes there as well as that woman, and, unless there was evidence adduced against her, he should not commit her for trial. With regard to Farrell, there was no proof to implicate him in the robbery, further than that of Stowell, the informer, coming forward and stating that he overheard that person tell another man, at the Elephant and Castle, that this woman (meaning Bailey) had been in for a good thing at Preston, and that she got a good swag. Upon such evidence he (the magistrate) could not send the parties charged before a jury, because their acquittal would be certain, and would only be entailing expense.—Inspector Haines said that none of the stolen notes were recovered, except the £100 and £10 notes found in the privy of the public-house, at a village in Cheshire, the day subsequently to that on which the robbery was committed. He added, that he had no fresh evidence to offer against the parties.—Mr. Trail said that he had no fresh evidence to offer against the parties.—Mr. Trail said that he should discharge the prisoners; and when Bailey left the bar she was again taken into custody, and conveyed to Liverpool for examination.

CLERKENWELL.—On Tuesday a powerful-looking man, named Kirby, was charged with violently assaulting 80 E., and with creating a disturbance, and insulting several persons at Sadler's Wells Theatre, on the previous night.—The constable deposed that, at half-past eleven o'clock, the prisoner, with thirty others of the most depraved characters, stationed themselves outside the door of Sadler's Wells Theatre, and hustled and insulted every person that came out without distinction of sex or condition. Several females complained of the rudeness of their conduct, upon which he (witness) went over and desired them to disperse, and to allow the people to pass without annoyance; but the prisoner seized him by the stock, and squeezed his neck so that he thought he would be suffocated. The whole thirty gathered round him, exclaiming, "Down with the — constable—St. Giles is at your back—floor him, trample on him." If the other constable had not come to his assistance, he believed he should not have left the spot alive.—40 and 75 E corroborated this testimony. The former said he received several blows from the prisoner on his way to the station-house.—Mr. Combe said he should fine the prisoner £3, or six weeks' imprisonment.—Waddington, the gaoler, said the prisoner was one of a gang of desperadoes who were the terror of the neighbourhood in which they lived. Most of the gang were outside the door of the court waiting to hear the sentence, and he had no doubt they would, by subscription, pay the money at once.—Mr. Combe: Then, in point of fact, the prisoner would not be punished at all by fine. He must go to the House of Correction for three weeks without fine.

A respectable-looking woman, named Mary Austen, wife of Mr. James Austen, the proprietor of several houses in Furnival's Inn-court, came before Mr. Combe, and made the following statement:—There were eight Irish people, men, women, and children, in one of her husband's tenements in a state of starvation. They were roaming about the streets on Friday night,

when he met them they said they could find no place to shelter them for the night; that they had applied to several workhouses and been refused admission; that they had not tasted any food during the day, and would perish in the street if he did not succour them. Mr. Austen took them into the house and had maintained them since at his own expense. On Saturday her husband applied to Mr. Wilkes, the assistant-overseer of St. Andrew's, Holborn, but he refused to give them any relief or to pass them to Ireland; and when her husband said he paid heavy taxes in the parish, and should bring them down to the workhouse, Wilkes said if he did so he would give her husband and them into the custody of the police. The poor creatures would famish, and it would be hard to expect her husband could maintain them longer.—Mr. Combe then directed Mr. Wilkes to be sent for. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Wilkes and the other parish authorities were in attendance, and the whole case was investigated. It appeared that Mr. Austen found these people in the southernmost part of Furnival's Inn, which is in the city. His empty house was a few doors up, and in the county. Mr. Wilkes refused, because it was the city that should have relieved them, as it was there they were found. If (he said) Mr. Austen brought them into the county, it should be at his own expense. Mr. Wilkes admitted having threatened to give Mr. Austen and the poor people into the custody of the police.—Mr. Combe directed the poor people to be sent to Ireland at the expense of the county.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Owing, in a great measure, to the supplies of wheat of home produce offering at Mark-lane having been extremely scanty since our last, a decided firmness has been apparent in the demand for that article, and the rates have been readily maintained, while the whole of the quantity brought forward has been disposed of without difficulty. In free foreign wheat several large sales have been effected, at prices fully equal to those noted in our last report. The sale for all kinds of barley has proved inactive, yet we can notice no alteration in the currencies. Good sound malt has commanded full as much money, but other kinds have been much neglected. We have had a fair average supply of oats, which have moved off slowly, at late figures. Both beans and peas have had a downward tendency; but the value of flour has been steadily supported, the nominal figure of the best town-made flour being 47s per 280lbs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 56s; ditto white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 60s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

Seed Market.—We have a steady inquiry for rapeseed, at full prices; linseed is also quite as dear; canary is again lower, with a slow inquiry. In all other kinds of seeds we have little alteration to notice. The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hemp-seed, 33s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30s to 33s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, 51s 5s to 6d per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 2d; barley, 28s 5d; Oats, 18s 6d; rye, 31s 0d; beans, 33s 4d; peas, 33s 7d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 53s 3d; Barley, 27s 6d; Oats, 18s 5d; Rye, 30s 6d; Beans, 33s 4d; Peas, 33s 0d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off heavily this week, yet the merchants have refused to give way further in price. The quantity of tea on the market is much greater than the demand can take off. By private contract very little is passing, the deliveries exhibiting a falling off. The stocks now are 31,271,000lbs.; at the corresponding period last year they were 25,752,000lbs.; and at the same time in 1840, 38,873,515lbs.

Sugar.—In West India produce little has been done this week, and the prices have declined about 6d. per cwt. At public sale, of 102 lbs. Barbadoes, the rates obtained were 61s 6d to 67s 6d per cwt. for low to fine. The arrivals have not been very large since our last report, yet the show of samples is extensive. 5996 bags of Mauritius have been brought to the hamper, and sold slowly, at rather lower rates. Good to yellow fetched 54s to 62s 6d; middling to fine brown 50s to 53s; and low 46s to 48s 6d per cwt. The demand for Bengal has been limited, and 4410 bags went at a decline of 1s per cwt., middling to fine white

MARRIAGES.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Joseph Cubitt, Esq., of Great George-street, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. J. Moore, R.N.—At Bermondsey, Robert Walkington, Esq., High-street, Bloomsbury, to Emma, daughter of Richard Poppleton, Esq., Grange-road.—At Edinburgh, Robert Ellis Dudgeon, Esq., M.D., of Liverpool, to Emilia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Sutherland Sinclair, R.A.—At Freshford, Somersetshire, the Rev. John Gaselee, rector of Little Yeldham, Essex, to Sarah, daughter of Henry Mant, Esq., of Bath.—At St. Pancras, George Prince Sealy, Esq., Lieutenant Bombay Artillery, to Anne, daughter of Richard S. White, Esq., of Gordon-place, Tavistock-square.—At St. Pancras, David Edwards, Esq., of Northampton, to Fanny, daughter of John Simons, Esq., of Camden-town.—At St. Andrew's, North Britain, Harvey Morris, Esq., surgeon of H.M.S. Racer, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Dr. Clutterbuck, New Bridge-street.—At St. Saen, in Normandy, M. Pascal Buzot, of Belle Vue, to Isabella Henrietta, only daughter of the late Captain W. H. Brisbane, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Admiral Brisbane.—At Bellsbank, Ayrshire, David Woodburn, Esq., M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, to Jane, third daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., Bellsbank.—At Newtown, the Rev. Henry Butler, vicar of Bettws, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Frederic Brandstrom, Esq., of Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

DEATHS.

At his house in Sloane-street, John William Laing, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Sussex-square, Hyde-park, Lieut.-General Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Dunbeath, N.B.—At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Cheyne, late of the 47th Foot.—At Herbert Lodge, near Dublin, Francis Douglas, Esq., aged 70, Post Captain, R.N.—At Hampstead, James Ivory, LL.D., and member of the Institute of France.—In his 91st year, the Rev. W. Kirkbank, a native of Cumberland.—At Maidenhead, Berkshire, the Rev. R. Trefry, supernumerary Wesleyan Minister. Mr. Trefry published several volumes at different times, and was President of Conference in 1833.—At Castle House, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, Major-General Charles A. Walker, of the H.E.I.C.S., and of Whetleigh House, near Taunton, aged 52.—At Portsmouth, William Butterfield, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, aged 78.—At Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Caroline Montagu, granddaughter of Robert, third Duke of Manchester.—At Mid-Calder manse, county of Edinburgh, the Rev. John Sommers, D.D., in the 78th year of his age, and the 48th of his ministry.—At Hull, F. W. Coe, of Gray's Inn, solicitor, son of W. M. Coe, Esq., of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.—In St. James's-square, Lieut.-Colonel George Thornhill, C.B., formerly of the 13th Light Infantry, and late commanding her Majesty's 14th Foot.

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TESTIMONIAL (translated from the German) addressed to Messrs. Rowland's Agent at Cologne:

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After which, for the First Time, a new Farcical Extravaganza, by the author of "The Artful Dodge," and called JACK NOKES AND TOM STYLES. Mr. T. Twiggs, Mr. Turnour; Mr. Valentine Volatile, Mr. Halford; Jack Nokes and Tom Styles, nobody in some persons' opinion, anybody in the opinion of the world, and everybody in their own opinion; Tag, Mr. Ross; Rag, Mr. Bologna; Bobtail, Mr. Hartland; Digit, Master Hill; Deborah Drawlington, Mrs. Granby; Miss Ellen Tree, Miss Arden; Flounce, Miss Plowman.

To conclude with LIFE IN THE CLOUDS; or, OLYMPUS IN AN UPROAR.

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THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XI.



ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE.

The early histories of the greater number of old buildings in London, both ecclesiastical and otherwise, are connected with so many and such strange events, placing vividly before us a state of society entirely different from what we are accustomed to, that they have the air rather of romantic fictions than of literal records; but serve nevertheless to show the changes which have taken place, and to impress strongly upon us, amongst other lessons, the advantages which have attended the spread of education. This must have been apparent in many of our former accounts, but in none is it more so than in that of the church we are about to illustrate, St. Mary-le-Bow, which, if not originally a Roman temple, as was generally believed, was one of the earliest churches built by our Norman conquerors; has been destroyed by storm and fire; was at one time garrisoned and besieged; and was afterwards the scene of an assassination. To go, however, a little more into detail:—

We first find mention of it as a Christian church in the reign of William the Conqueror. Stow says, it was the first in the city built on arches of stone, and that it was therefore called St. Mary *de Arcibus*, or the Bow; although he elsewhere says, but with less apparent probability, that it took its name from certain stone arches, supporting a lantern on the top of the tower.

In the year 1090, which was during the reign of William Rufus, the roof of the church was blown off by the wind, and four of the rafters were driven into the ground with such violence, that, although they were each twenty-six feet long, little more than four feet of their length was visible, the ground in the neighbourhood being then a mere fen. About a hundred years after this event a tumult of a serious nature occurred in the city, which led to the assault upon the church before alluded to. The ringleader was William Fitz Osbert, surnamed Long-beard, an individual of loose morals, who apparently possessed great talents, and was almost worshipped by the lower orders, on account of his exertions as a professed advocate for the poor, against the oppressions of the rich. An attempt being made to seize him, he took refuge in Bow steeple, together with various followers, and being well provided with ammunition and provisions, was able for a long time to defy the authorities. In order to drive him out, the steeple was fired. This had the desired effect; the rioters were made prisoners, and after a hasty trial were hanged at the Elms, in Smithfield, at that time the usual place of execution. It appears that Fitz Osbert did not lose his reputation amongst the people with his life: for it is said, that after his death vast numbers of persons resorted to Smithfield, expecting that miracles would be performed, and that they carried away as holy relics pieces of the earth on which his blood had fallen.

In 1271 part of the steeple, which probably had been much injured during the attack on Fitz Osbert, fell down, and caused the death of several persons. It seems, however, to have been repaired soon afterwards; for in 1284 we find that one Ducket, a goldsmith, who had seriously wounded a person named Ralph Crepin (under what circumstances is not mentioned), took refuge in this church, and slept in the steeple. While there, certain friends of Crepin entered during the night, and violating the sanctuary, first slew him, and then so placed the body as to induce the belief that he had committed suicide. A verdict to this effect was accordingly returned at the inquisition, and the body was interred with customary indignities. The real circumstances, however, being afterwards discovered through the evidence of a boy, who it appears was with Ducket in his voluntary confinement, the murderers, amongst whom was a woman, were apprehended and executed. On this occurrence, the church was interdicted for a time, and the doors and windows were stopped up with brambles.

The old steeple was not entirely rebuilt until 1460, when the Common Council ordered that Bow bell should be rung nightly at nine o'clock. In 1512 some additions were made to the upper part of the steeple, and Stow says, "the arches, or bows thereupon, with the lanthorns, five in number, to wit, one at each corner, and one on the top in the middle, upon the arches, were afterwards finished with stone, brought from Caen in Normandy." It was proposed that these lanterns should have been glazed and illuminated, to serve as beacons for travellers; but it does not appear that this was ever done. The first rector mentioned by Newcourt is William de Cilester, presented Feb. 1287; and the earliest monument in the church of which we have any record was in memory of Sir John Coventry, who was Lord Mayor in 1425. Weever gives his epitaph.

The advowson of St. Mary-le-Bow belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury; it is the chief of his thirteen peculiars. By the great fire of 1666 the old church was destroyed; and in 1671 the present edifice was commenced by Sir Christopher Wren. After its erection, the parish was united to two others, namely, Allhallows, Honey-lane, and St. Pancras, Soper-lane; and as the right of presenting to the latter of these is also vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that of the former in the Grocers' Company, the archbishop nominates twice consecutively to the united rectory, and then the Grocers' Company nominates once. The present rector is the Rev. Archdeacon A. Hamilton.

The body of the church is not remarkable as an architectural composition, although in the interior it is bold and handsome. An arcade on either side divides it into a nave and side aisles, and on the face of these arcades rise Corinthian columns, terminated by an entablature which supports a large wagon-headed ceiling, ornamented with bands containing rosettes and foliage. There is a gal-

lery in each aisle, which greatly interferes with the general effect of the interior. At the west end there is a small organ supported on the framing which encloses a doorway below. The altar-piece consists of Corinthian pilasters and entablature, bearing a pediment, surmounted by carved imitations of candles. The interior is well lighted by clerestory and other windows.

Campanili or bell towers, which probably first arose in Byzantium, and were not generally known earlier than the seventh or eighth century, were not originally an essential part of a church; but in those instances where they did occur were at some distance from it, and formed a distinct building. Wren has contrived, in all his churches, to preserve this character for his steeples as much as possible, by commencing them in all cases directly from the ground. In the beautiful example before us, being connected with the main building merely by a corridor, we obtain the campanile, for the most part in its proper shape—distinct and unattached, whereby the effect of its great height is increased, and its form, as the small proportion which the base bears to the height is more apparent, becomes picturesque and striking. To describe, or criticise at length, the steeple of Bow church would now be supererogatory. Opinion has stamped it as one of the most successful works of its class, both as regards design and construction, and with this opinion we perfectly agree.



WALKING DRESS OF THE CLERGY.

The canons by which the clergy of the Church of England are professedly governed, and by which, in fact, they are governed, as far as they are governed at all, require in those "having any ecclesiastical living" a separate and distinctive dress.

The canon in question would be complied with by the clergy wearing a canonical coat or cassock at ordinary times, superadding to it, both on all public solemnities, and on every other dress occasion, the gown of their ministry or degree, the hood, the scarf; and, out of doors, the square cap.

The town clergy might wear the cassock and gown, and the country clergy the cassock alone; and the gown might generally be super-added for warmth, or left off for coolness—omitted at home and worn abroad.

In winter the cassock might be made of cloth, or of any other very warm material. And in summer it might be worn of black cambric, bombazine, or silk. Indeed in the present day there are so many new inventions for every want—which would extend in this line if what we are recommending were adopted—that there would be no lack of materials, soft and strong, warm and soft, to suit every varied constitution, and liking, and climate, and season. In warm weather, it might probably be worn single-breasted, and buttoned straight up the middle; and in cold, as it is generally now made, double-breasted. It might either be made so loose as to allow for any quantity of wraps to be worn underneath; or, if fitting the body like a coat, the canon provides for a priest's cloak being thrown over it when required. For walking and riding, the cassock might be made the length of an ordinary great coat; and for dress and solemn occasions, it might have that flowing length which seems most proper to it. If these things were attended to, we doubt whether there is any kind of dress worn by any class of persons in this country which would possess equal comfort or healthiness; affording the means of increasing it to any warmth, or depressing it to almost any coolness; and having what are considered the highest requisites of clothing, the qualities of covering entirely, of being warm, and loose. And it may be mentioned, that, when once adopted, it would not be found more expensive, if so much so, as that now ordinarily worn.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 30.—3d Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-General F. Newbery to be Colonel, vice Sir J. C. Dalbiac. 1st Dragoons—Lieut. W. Peel to be Captain, vice Burke; Cornet D. F. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Peel; G. Courtenay to be Cornet, vice Jones. 4th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-General Sir J. C. Dalbiac to be Colonel, vice General Lord E. Somerset. 16th Light Dragoons—Surgeon B. L. Sandham, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Harcourt.

20th of Foot—Lieut. E. Brock to be Captain, vice Fraser. 22d Foot—Assist.-Surg. A. Campbell to be Surgeon, vice Ore. 25th Foot—Lieut. W. Brumell to be Paymaster, vice W. Dean. 31st Foot—Ensign J. P. Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice Frend; J. Gould to be Ensign, vice Robertson. 40th Foot—Ensign P. W. Miller to be Lieutenant, vice Huey. 41st Foot—T. C. Taylor to be Ensign, vice Matthews. 45th Foot—Lieut. F. O. H. Bridgeman to be Captain, vice Stawell; Ensign E. Boys to be Lieutenant, vice Bridgeman; J. G. Eggington to be Ensign, vice Boys. 50th Foot—Capt. P. J. Petit to be Major, vice Fothergill; Lieut. G. G. M. Cobban to be Captain, vice Petit; Ensign R. B. Bellers to be Lieutenant, vice Cobban; J. C. Bishop to be Ensign, vice Bellers. 61st Foot—Capt. W. Boates to be Captain, vice F. J. S. Hepburn; Lieut. C. F. H. Mayne to be Captain, vice Boates; Ensign J. J. H. H. Mayne to be Lieutenant, vice Mayne; C. R. Platt to be Ensign, vice H. H. Mayne. 62d Foot—J. A. H. H. Mayne to be Surgeon, vice Sandham. 8th Foot—Ensign W. F. Macbean to be Lieutenant, vice Dowdall. 90th Foot—Capt. H. C. Johnson to be Captain, vice J. Wilson; Lieut. J. H. Bringhurst to be Captain, vice Johnson; Ensign H. Lecky to be Lieutenant, vice Bringhurst; T. D. Courcy Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Lecky. 97th Foot—Capt. C. O'Neill (Paymaster of the Regiment) to be Captain, vice Hucheson.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet-Colonel R. Egerton, late Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to the late General Commanding in Chief, to be Lieut.-Col.

BREVET.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. H. C. Johnson, of the 30th Foot; Capt. W. Boates, of the 61st Foot; Capt. C. O'Neill, of the 97th Foot; Capt. T. C. Smith, of the 27th Foot.

INSOLVENT.—S. SIMSON, Shirley, Southamptonshire, jeweller.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—G. E. ROTHE, New Broad-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—W. URQUHART, Wellington-street, Strand, merchant. J. YARRAD, Jun., Spalding, Lincolnshire, Grocer. J. FISHER and W. MILNER, Norwich, drapers. H. T. HARRISON, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, Hotel-keeper. F. SANDON, Rugeley, Staffordshire, cabinet-maker. R. LEWIN, Northampton, leather seller. A. BLUMENTHAL, Warwick, wine merchant.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Sept. 27, 1843, is 36s. 0d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 4.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Knight, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the city and garrison of Gibraltar; and her Majesty has been further pleased to appoint the said Sir Robert Thomas Wilson to be Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Henry Havelock, of her Majesty's 13th Regiment of Foot, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following Officers, in the service of the East India Company, to be companions of the said Order:—Brevet-Major James Fraser, of the 11th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry. Brevet-Major Augustus Abbott, of the Bengal Artillery. Brevet-Major C. E. T. Oldfield, of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry. Brevet-Major G. Broadfoot, of the 34th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. Brevet-Major (local rank in Afghanistan) George Hall M'Gregor, of the Bengal Artillery.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Sept. 22.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint James Hook, Esq., in the room of Michael Lanning Melville, Esq., promoted to be her Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration in the mixed British and Foreign Courts of Commission established at Sierra Leone, under the treaties and conventions with foreign Powers for the suppression of the slave trade.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 1.—In pursuance of an act passed in the third year of his late Majesty King William IV., entitled "An Act for regulating Schools of Anatomy," the Right Hon. Sir James Robert Graham, Bart., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, has appointed Rutherford Alcock and John Bacot, Esqrs., to be Inspectors of Anatomy in England and Wales; and Andrew Wood, M.D., to be Inspector of Anatomy in Scotland.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 4.

BREVET.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army—Major Robert Pattison, of the 13th Regiment of Foot.

To be Majors in the Army—Captain Henry Havelock, of the 18th Regiment of Foot. Captain Arthur Philip Savage Wilkinson, of the 13th Regiment of Foot. Captain Hamlet Wade, of the 13th Regiment of Foot. Captain James H. Fenwick, of the 13th Regiment of Foot.

To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies only—Captain Augustus Abbott, Bengal Artillery. Captain Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield, 5th Regiment Bengal Light Infantry. Captain George Broadfoot, 34th Madras Native Infantry. Captain Thomas Seaton, 35th Bengal Native Infantry. Captain Edward Rowland Mainwaring, 16th Bengal Native Infantry. Captain Julius Brockman Backhouse, Bengal Artillery. Captain Astley George Francis John Younghusband, 33rd Bengal Native Infantry.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies only—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Monteath, 35th Bengal Native Infantry.

To have the local rank of Major in Afghanistan—Lieutenant George Hall M'Gregor, Bengal Artillery.

ADMIRALTY, OCTOBER.

Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieutenant John Fraser to be Captain, vice Palliser, deceased. Second Lieutenant David Blyth to be First Lieutenant, vice Fraser, promoted.

This Gazette contains notices that the following places have been duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein:—St. Marie's Catholic Church, Bury, Lancashire. St. Mary's Chapel, Llanarth, Monmouthshire. The Caledonian Church, All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. RALEIGH and T. S. GOODE, Manchester, merchants.—T. S. GOODE, Manchester, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—S. YOUNGER, Great Tower-street, merchant.—B. J. Wood, Liverpool, optician.—A. MATHE and S. MOORE, Liverpool, merchants.—B. HARGREAVES, Manchester, tailor.—R. HARRIS, Birmingham, glass manufacturer.—M. PEARSON, Workington, Cumberland, chemist.—S. THORP, Manchester, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—H. DONALDSON, Dunfermline, manufacturer.—G. and J. HYMERS, Galashiels, manufacturers.—E. STEVEN and Co., Glasgow, cotton spinners.—J. HUTCHISON, Leith, merchant.—B. FORRESTER and Co., Glasgow, merchants.



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